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SINCLAIR CO. WINS PERSIAN OIL GRANT OVER BRITISH BIDS

Petroleum Rights in Four Northern Provinces Are Contingent on \$10,000,000 Loan

Awarding of Tracts to American Group Follows Decision to Shun English Capital

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The State Department has been informed that American oil interests under the leadership of the Sinclair Oil Company have obtained control of the oil deposits in northern Persia for which the Anglo-Persian Oil Company was an active competitor.

The matter has been before the Persian Parliament for months and the decision gives the American company control of the four northern provinces of Persia, the southern provinces being controlled by the British group.

When the Persian Parliament extended an invitation to an American company to develop its petroleum resources, the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey had agents in Persia and submitted a bid which the Persians understood to be a joint bid by the Anglo-Persian concern and the Standard Oil, and was rejected. The Sinclair Company then sent an agent, who was more favorably received because he was believed to represent a company having only American backers.

When the Sinclair people had put in their bid, the Standard, shedding its British connections, made a competitive offer. The Persian Government stipulated that there should be no British capital in the corporation controlling the northern fields, and that the successful American bidder should guarantee a loan of \$10,000,000 to Persia.

Apparently the Sinclair concern has been able to meet these conditions, and the advance to Persia is expected to be announced shortly.

It is recalled that the Sinclair group has pending at this time a contract with the Soviet Government of Russia for the development of the northern oil fields of Sakhalin, which the Japanese are seeking to control. The original contract was with the Far Eastern Republic, but when that Government was consolidated with the Moscow régime, agents made a trip to Moscow to secure the Sinclair interests.

COURT MODIFIES RAIL DECREE FOR ATHOL AND ORANGE

Charles A. DeCourcy, Associate Justice in the Massachusetts Supreme Court, today granted the request of D. P. Abercrombie, receiver of the Northern Massachusetts Street Railway, for permission to open negotiations for the sale of the line. Mr. Abercrombie reported that the bids received last Wednesday for the road were inadequate.

Town counsel for Athol told the court that the residents of Athol and Orange were desirous of having the service continued pending final negotiations and were prepared to agree to make good any deficits that might ensue during that period. He said that the court's recent decree directing the receiver to cease operating the road after Dec. 31 would prove an obstacle to the plan of the two towns and asked to have the decree modified. This was granted, and the court instructed counsel for the receiver to have the time extended so that the receiver and the towns might make satisfactory arrangements. Athol proposes municipal ownership within its boundaries if this is possible, counsel informed the court.

COMMUNISTS EXPEL DEPUTY
SOFIA, Dec. 28.—The Government charges that the Bulgarian Communist Party is only a wing of the Moscow organization are regarded as substantiated by the action of the party in expelling the deputy, Mr. Sakaroff because he affirmed his complete detachment from the Bolshevik organization in Parliament last Wednesday.

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Claims Pacts Ratified by Mexican Senate

By The Associated Press

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 27.—The special United States-Mexican claims convention by a vote of 45 to 5. The general claims convention was approved as a whole, 28 against 1.

The latter provides for a commission to sit in Washington to deal entirely with losses by citizens of either country since July 4, 1848. The former sets up a commission in Mexico City to deal with American claims in the period from Nov. 20, 1910, to May 21, 1920.

CHINA'S PROSPECTS OF PEACE LESSEN AS LEADERS GATHER

Conference of Representatives of Factions Is Now in Session at Mukden

By Special Cable

SHANGHAI, Dec. 28.—An ugly situation is developing as the New Year approaches. The military conference at Mukden, it is expected, will lead to war in the near future, with the Che-kiang and the Kiang-su borders, where the Chih-li and the anti-Chih-li spheres meet, as the battlefield.

For weeks past reports of troop movements have agitated the Chinese, but the reports of the outbreak of war are incorrect. The representatives of Chang Tso-lin, Tzu Chi-jui, Lu Yung-hsiang of Che-kiang, and of the Tsuchins of North Shen-si and Kjelchow are conferring at Mukden, but action is dependent on the probable alienation of a section of the Chih-li party.

Recently big consignments of arms and munitions were bought by the leaders. Chang Tso-lin has bought 12 airplanes; General Ho Feng-lin, the defense commissioner controlling Shanghai for Lu Yung-hsiang, has bought 20 French machines, which are likely to be effective in the coming war.

Many assurances are given that war is unlikely, but the merchants and the public are not satisfied. Efforts to promote a five-province peace treaty have failed, only vague replies having been received.

Replying to a telegram from Lu Yung-hsiang, the Tsuchins of Che-kiang, on the armed strength of the Anfu Party, it is declared by Chinese merchants here that there is no intention to make war if the other provinces would refrain from attacking. Chi Si-yuan replied similarly, but their assurances are not accepted, as it is well known that the border garrisons have been strengthened and the northern fleet reinforced by the defection of the southern cruisers from Swatow.

DIRIGIBLE DIXMUDE OFFICIALLY STATED TO BE LOST AT SEA

PARIS, Dec. 28 (P).—An official announcement made this noon said that the dirigible Dixmude has been lost at sea.

The body of Lieutenant Grenadier, commander of the missing dirigible Dixmude, has been found in Sicilian waters, it was officially announced today.

The officer's body was found by fishermen six miles from land off Sicacca, Sicily, said a statement issued by the Navy Department. Its discovery was reported by the Italian maritime authorities to the French naval attaché at Rome, who started immediately for Sicacca.

The French light cruiser Mulhouse and three torpedo boats are proceeding to Sicacca.

ALLIANCE BINDING PARIS AND PRAGUE AWAITS SIGNATURE

Treaty Parallels Agreement With Poland and Is to Be for Mutual Protection

France Becomes Dominant Power in Central Europe—All Pacts to Be Observed

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

1st Special Cable

PARIS, Dec. 28.—A most important treaty and alliance between France and Czechoslovakia has practically been concluded and will be signed in January. Dr. Benes, the Czechoslovakian Foreign Minister, before his departure from Paris, where he has been staying for some time, had a final interview at the Quai d'Orsay with Peretti Della Rocca at which the details of the project were discussed. He now proposes to put them before President Masaryk and return to Paris toward the middle of January. He had had previous conversations on the subject with Raymond Poincaré and President Millerand. Indeed, the basis of the agreement was discussed when President Masaryk visited France in October last and was given royal honors.

In some respects the treaty follows on the lines of the existing agreement between France and Poland. Promises of mutual protection are given by the two countries to help each other in case of unprovoked aggression. Great satisfaction is expressed here at the alliance, for the French scheme of linking together the Central European powers is carried further forward. There is now an understanding between France, Poland, Belgium and Czechoslovakia, while Czechoslovakia has in its turn special links with Rumania and Jugoslavia.

France Is Dominant Power

There are other ratifications which make France dominant in middle Europe, and give assurances against political changes. The general ideas which inspire the present treaty are as follows: First, the new status of Europe, fixed by treaties must be preserved, even in the cases where the treaties do not directly affect the frontiers of France and Czechoslovakia. Next, there must be defensive accords which are fully authorized under the regional understanding by article 21 of the Covenant of the League of Nations. The two governments agree to demand respect for all international engagements. Finally they intend to collaborate in the economic reconstruction of Europe. Both possess industries which form a large part of the national riches and which cannot be prosperous unless Europe finds its equilibrium. How are these ideas to be applied? In regard to the relations with Germany both countries

MASS DISOBEDIENCE ORGANIZED IN BOMBAY

By Special Cable

BOMBAY, Dec. 28.—Mass civil disobedience in the form of a general nonpayment of a punitive police tax has been started in the Borsad subdivision of the Gujarat district of Bombay. Disobedience camps have been opened by the villages and congressmen placed in charge. The majority of the inhabitants are members of a criminal tribe and a number of outlaws, who long have been the terror of the subdivision and who have evaded arrest for the people not helping the authorities.

Two years ago the Government stationed punitive police in the locality in order to stamp out organized crime. The inhabitants at a meeting resolved on the nonpayment of fines and to suffer the consequences. Detrimental proceedings have freely been resorted to persons who were liable and who refuse to pay the levy. The authorities are prepared to meet every eventuality.

The Government will take stern measures against all anti-Republican organizations in Constantinople.

World News in Brief

Tokyo (P).—A handsomely bound volume containing the signatures of 500,000 persons, in rank from princes to beggars, expressing thanks for the assistance America gave Japan after its earthquake disaster, was presented to the American Embassy yesterday.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Modern jazz compositions are an expression of the world's unrest, William Ames Fisher of Boston declared in an address to the Music Teachers' National Association, in annual convention here.

Montreal.—N. Van Story, of the University of North Carolina, was elected president of the Delta Kappa Epsilon, at the opening session of the fraternity's seventy-ninth convention. Other officers elected were: Tyler F. Woodward, first vice-president, Leland Stanford Junior University of Chicago; J. Harry Neal, secretary, Amherst College; Jack H. Bryan, sergeant-at-arms, De Pauw University.

Washington.—The condition of the naval reserve force, so far as the naval air service is concerned, is deplorable. Rear Admiral William M. Moffett, chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics of the Navy Department, asserted in his annual report to Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy.

Paris.—The Chamber of Deputies today passed the bill providing for the issuance of postage stamps commemorating the Olympic games to be held in France next year. The Senate has already voted favorably upon the measure.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Former Gov. J. C. Walton, John A. Whitehurst, president of the state Board of Agriculture, three other state officials, and a former employee were indicted here by a district court grand jury for alleged offenses during Mr. Walton's administration. Seven indictments already are pending against the former executive, charging irregularities in the conduct of his office.

San Antonio, Tex.—Because they alleged the jails of Texas and the United States to be filled with radicals, convicted or held in connection with "crimes they never committed," members of the Congress of the Confederation of Labor of Mexico are advocating a boycott against industrial enterprises and businesses in the two countries, according to El Democrita, City of Mexico newspaper.

New York.—War against commercial automobile trucks that persist in violating the speed laws was declared today by Murray Hulbert, acting Mayor, who asserted motor-cycle patrolmen in the past two weeks had listed 300 violators. Mr. Hulbert wrote to the owners of the trucks listed, warning them that arrests would follow if the speeding was continued.

Rome.—Richard Washburn Child, the American Ambassador, who has been absent in the United States on leave since early October, returned to Rome late yesterday. The Ambassador was received by the staff of the embassy, and immediately resumed his post. The Premier, Benito Mussolini, has expressed a desire to see him today.

JANINA MURDER UNPROVEN AGAINST GREECE

Humbled Greece Comes Into Its Own by Interallied Commission's Report

GREECE, humbled and penalized by Italy because of the assassination of the Albanian boundary commission near Janina, came into its own today when the report of the interallied commission of inquiry was made available to The Christian Science Monitor, showing that the case against Greece had not been proven.

Negligence on the part of Greece and Albania is found, but nothing to justify the 50,000,000 lire indemnity to Rome which Athens was compelled to pay, nor the bombardment or temporary seizure of Corfu by Italy, which aroused public opinion all over the world.

Obviously interest now centers upon the Council of Ambassadors, whose chief aim in awarding the indemnity was to placate Signor Mussolini and to keep the whole incident from being aired in the League of Nations Assembly.



Type of Mountaineer in the District of Janina Where the Members of the Frontier Delimitation Mission Were Assassinated

Women Appeal for Upholding Traditions of American Home

Comprehensive Program Indorsed at New Orleans Session of American Home Economics Association

By MARJORIE SHULER

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 28.—Is the American home threatened like Christ- mas trees, mountain laurel and New England antiques, all of which have societies organized for their preservation? There is more than a hint of existing danger in the appeal which the American Home Economics Association, in convention opening here today, is addressing to the American home makers urging them to affiliate with it and to join in upholding the traditional ideals of the American home.

That there is more than appears to the eye in making a home, any woman will admit. One cook stove does not make a home, any more than dish- washing alone maintains it. It is to state concretely and to put into practice the underlying ideals that the association asks the help of American home-makers.

Definition of Aims
In formal phraseology it seeks "to define anew the place of home and family relationships in our present social and economic order to the end that the home may function more successfully as the center for the development of spiritual and moral forces."

To this end, the association asks home makers to join its ranks, adding their influence to that of the great proportion of teachers of homemaking who make up its membership, and it seeks co-operation with cost of living and welfare committees of the national organizations of women.

The votes of thousands of women in 45 state branches are represented by the delegates here, and plans will be outlined for vigorous pushing by the association's legislative representative in Washington of the project to increase to \$115,000 the 1924 appropriation for the federal Bureau of Home Economics, the passage of the Fess Bill to increase federal funds for vocational education in home economics, the federal prohibition of child labor, a federal uniform marriage and divorce bill, reclassification of civil service positions, and the Smoot Bill to provide funds for research in home economics.

There is special interest in the attempt to increase the appropriation for the federal home economics bureau in order that the work may go "beyond the beginning."

Federal Bureau Advocated

The official attitude of the association toward the federal bureau is that "economic studies to be statistically valuable, imply field workers, computers and tabulators. Expensive equipment and highly-trained workers are required for research in physiology, in textiles, in the efficiency of household appliances and equipment. Moreover the ultimate program of the bureau includes research in heredity, environment and care of children, in the physical and psychological laws of line, form and color as these apply to the beautifying of household ap-

Interallied Inquiry Commission Finds Nothing to Justify Award of 50,000,000 Lire Greece Was Compelled to Pay Italy

Suppressed Report, While Indicating Negligence on Part of Official Greece, Contains No Proof That Athens Government Was Responsible for Crime

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The Ambassadors Council has sent to the League of Nations secretariat a copy of the final report of the interallied commission on the Janina incident, which provoked the Italian occupation of

Corfu last summer, says an Exchange Telegraph message from Geneva published here this morning. The Ambassadors' conference added that it is of opinion that its part in the affair is now terminated and it considers it is no part of its duties to give effect to the proposals of the interallied commission.

With what high-handed methods the Council of Ambassadors—the successors to the Allied Supreme Council—awarded 50,000,000 lire deposited by the Greek Government in the Swiss National Bank to the Italian Government as an indemnity following the assassination of General Tellini on Greek territory, late last August, has just been revealed by the publication by the Anglo-Hellenic League of the report of the interallied inquiry commission. This report, which was made to the Council of Ambassadors, was suppressed. The text of it, while clearly indicating certain negligence on the part of the Athens Government, contains no proof that the Greek Government was in any way responsible for the Janina crime. Consequently there is much mystification here regarding the ground upon which the Council of Ambassadors violated its own pledge to the League of Nations and to the Greek Government in awarding 50,000,000 lire indemnity to Italy, without first having gotten a decision to this effect from the Hague tribunal which the council had bound itself to do.

Cases of Negligence
The result of the first five days of the inquiry was contained in a report by the inquiry commission to the Ambassadors Council on Sept. 22. It found:

At the present stage its labors, both by reason of the difficulties and complexities of the problem to be solved, the interallied commission of Janina cannot make a definite and definite and unanimous opinion on the responsibilities incurred in the outrage of Aug. 27. From evidence collected and from observations made by commission it follows:

1. The crime was prepared and carried out in conditions so minutely studied that clearly it is a case of political crime, and a vendetta, tried out against General Tellini, to which the other victims were sacrificed for the purpose of removing all witnesses of the deed.

2. The inquiry carried out by the Hellenic authorities after the crime certainly shows cases of negligence on the part of those authorities, but the observations made up to this date are not complete or decisive enough to allow the commissioners to judge whether the Greek Government ought to be held responsible for the negligence revealed, or whether these negligences are the result of a defective organization of police administration, which disposes of imperfect means of criminal investigation. For the moment the Italian commissioner, for reasons more particularly of a moral order, incline rather to the first hypothesis, while the other three commissioners incline to the second.

Press Campaign Recalled

The commission established several cases of Greek negligence in connection with its search for the authors of the crime, but declares that "on the one part, the atmosphere of mystery and fear which surrounds the crime, and on the other part the nature of the territory make the investigations extremely difficult." The commission continued its inquiry until Sept. 27, when it was asked to return to Paris to give an account of its work. Then it rendered its final report.

This report recalls the press campaign which was launched in Greece against General Tellini before the crime. He was accused by public opinion of entirely favoring Albania, to the detriment of Greece in the work of delimiting the Greco-Albanian frontier. The report charges that the "Hellenic Government appears not to have offered itself to put a stop to this campaign, or to calm down opinion which had been stirred up by excited patriots. It declares that the Governor-General of Epirus and the Janina authorities "were aware of the rumors which were circulated in that town before the outrage on the subject of the appearance of bands of brigands in the frontier region toward Kakavia." It says that several days before the crime the Governor-General advised the Italian consul not to travel without an escort to Santi Quaranta and declares "under these conditions it is astonishing that no special measures should have been taken by those same authorities to assure protection for the commission of delimitation in the suspected region."

Insistence on an Escort

The inquiry commission found that even admitting that General Tellini did not ask for an escort, and even if he had refused the offered escort, "it would evidently have been prudent for the Greek authorities to have insisted that General Tellini should accept this escort, and in case the general persisted in his refusal, to have asked him to release them from all responsibility." The commission found that the Hellenic judicial inquiry into the

Greco-Italian Episode Revived



Map Shows Janina, Near Which Took Place the Tragedy That Brought About the Italian Occupation of Corfu and the Payment of a 50,000,000 Lire Indemnity by Greece. An Official Inquiry Fails to Prove Greece Responsible for the Crime, for Which It Was Penalized

crime had been "conducted with all dispatch, made possible by the habitual working methods of the Greek authorities." The report continues:

The inquiry reveals certain important facts, to which the commission draws the attention of the Conference of Ambassadors.

On the day of the crime the motor car which carried General Tellini and his companions was preceded at an interval of a few minutes by the car of the Albanian delegation. The latter car held five people, not one of whom had been questioned by the examining magistrates of Janina. Their declarations might afford a certain amount of interest.

The motor car of General Tellini, at the moment of the outrage, was stopped in the road by a barricade of tree branches which had been placed across the road by assassins who were posted in the neighborhood. That barricade would have afforded evidence for a trial. As it is, the constituent elements ought to have been preserved so that fingerprints, which must have been on them, could be taken. It is true, indeed, that the Greek authorities, by the evening of the crime the branches had disappeared and were burnt by soldiers of a neighboring Greek post, although there was no shortage of fuel in the brushwood surrounding the post itself.

Delegation Ignorant of Crime

The report asserts that: The Hellenic military authorities did everything to conceal the news of the outrage from the Albanian delegation which preceded the Tellini car. During the whole day of August 11 this delegation was ignorant of what had taken place, was surprised at the general's delay in reaching his residence, but the Hellenic military authorities forbade the delegation to return to Janina. It was only at 7 p. m. that the Albanian delegation received authority to return to Janina, which it did the following morning.

Being prevented from traveling by a motor car breakdown, the Albanian delegation asked the officer in charge at Kakavia to inquire into the reasons for the delay. The answer he received was that General Tellini was tired and returned to Janina with his party. It was only the following morning that the Albanian delegation was able to find out about the disaster. It was informed about it in detail by the colonel commanding the 8th Greek division on the spot where the crime took place.

It is a matter of surprise that the Albanian delegation, which was only 10 kilometers from the place of the crime, was not told of the crime by the Greek authorities, in spite of repeated requests. The officer in charge at Kakavia, to inquire into the reasons for the delay, and had a telephone with which he could communicate with the telephone post of the battalion reserve, from which was given the order for the Albanian delegation to return to Janina.

Army Training Defective
It is proper to observe that Kakavia is only 40 kilometers from Argirocastro, and the Albanian telephone post makes communication possible with the chief of police of that town. If, therefore, the Albanian delegation had been informed of the crime as soon as it was discovered, it is not difficult to doubt that it would have been taken on the Albanian side as well as on the Greek side of the frontier. Possibly the network of vigilance that has been made and reinforced would have led to the discovery of the culprits, who would have had less chance of escaping pursuit.

It appears that Lieutenant-Colonel Bolzaris had the entire responsibility

for concealing the crime from the Albanian delegation. Orders certainly appear to have been given in good time by the Greek military authorities for strengthening the vigilance of the frontier posts and for pursuing the culprits, but these same authorities do not appear to have assured themselves personally of the execution of the orders given by themselves or their subordinates. They were content with verbal reports and were unable to give to the commission an explicit assurance that the steps taken especially by the commandants of detachments to pursue the culprits were adequate to the situation.

It is perhaps proper to see above all in this negligence a defect in the training of the Greek army.

British Observations
The force of this indictment is lessened somewhat by the observation of the British delegate, Commander Harenc, contained in his report and which follows:

The British delegate observes that if the crime were so carefully concealed it was no doubt because Lieutenant-Colonel Bolzaris is afraid lest the Albanian villages near the frontier in which he perhaps knew there were some of the accomplices of the crime might take steps to conceal the authorities of the Greek army from their detection. The British delegate bases his opinion of the episode on his own experience, where he has known the same process of concealment carried out against himself in Asia Minor.

The report makes plain the lack of co-operation between the Greek and Albanian authorities in connection with the efforts to arrest the assassins. It recites the alleged confession of Yanni Vanzo, a brigand chief of Greek origin, to an inhabitant of the Albanian village of Causi that he and his band were responsible for General Tellini's murder. It tells of Albanian efforts to arrest this band and how it was pursued across the Greek border by Albanian Gendarmes. The commission observes that the Albanian Government did not advise the Greek Government of this and other incidents, knowledge of which might have been helpful to Greece in its efforts to apprehend the persons guilty of the crime.

The commission concludes its report with the admission that the "problem to be solved is very complex" and "much time and caution are needed to place the crime in its proper perspective." It declares: "The commission cannot hope to elucidate the mystery of the outrage." It declares: "The commission, therefore, is not in a position to pronounce definitely and emphatically on the real responsibility incurred." The commission asks the ambassadors to intervene with the Greek and Albanian governments in order that the inquiry should be continued, in agreement with the judicial authorities of both countries. And in order to assure that agreement the commission suggests that at least one neutral person, an expert in criminal investigation, should be placed at the disposal of the two governments.

An Expedient Adopted
The report is signed by each of the delegates and there is affixed to it the following declaration by the Italian delegate, Colonel Beaud:

The Italian delegate, while associating himself with the general lines of the present report, does so under the reservation of sending to the Conference of Ambassadors a special report on the circumstances which enable him to establish at once the grave responsibility of Greece and to give indications which may lead to the discovery of the culprits.

The award of the 50,000,000 lire indemnity to the Italian Government could, it is held here, have been made only on the strength of this report by the Janina Inquiry Commission. Objection is made to the award, because of the fact that the Ambassadors' Council obligated itself by the seventh of the points in its note to Greece, a copy of which was transmitted to the League of Nations on Sept. 8. This point follows:

The Greek Government undertakes to pay to the Italian Government for

the murder of its delegates an indemnity, the amount of which shall be determined in summary procedure by the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague, judged on the strength of the report of the commission mentioned in Paragraph 8. This report shall be forwarded to the Court of Justice by the Conference of Ambassadors, together with their observations.

In certain foreign diplomatic quarters in London an attempt is made to explain the action of the Council of Ambassadors. Denied of its diplomatic phraseology this explanation means that the ambassadors merely adopted the old diplomatic expedient of finding the easiest way out of the difficulty.

The report, viewed in the light of what has happened subsequently, emphasizes how secret diplomacy continues to work after its old fashion.

SPRINGFIELD GETS 39 ACRES FOR PARK

Gift to City Already Includes Public Playground

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 28 (Special).—Through the liberality of Ludlow Manufacturing Associates of Ludlow, Springfield is to have a playground and recreation park of 39 acres near the eastern boundary of the city, within easy reach of the industrial population of Indian Orchard and Ludlow.

Announcement of this gift by the company was made at a meeting of the City Council last night. The tract includes a playground already maintained by the city on land the Park Department has been permitted to use, and also several groves, a large pond and sandy beach and a swamp of several acres, most of which will be filled in by the city. Excellent facilities will be afforded for various sports.

The tract fronts 570 feet on Parker Street and new streets will be built, one of them running directly to Ludlow Bridge on the principal highway to Boston. As a condition of the gift the city must expend at least \$2000 a year for several years for improvements.

This gift came as a result of efforts begun several months ago by Nathan D. Bill of the Park Commission to purchase 17 acres of the land to present to the city. When the officers of the company became impressed with the value of the tract to the city and to the employees of that and other manufacturing establishments, it was decided to give the entire tract of 39 acres to the city, and final negotiations to that end were conducted between Melvin O. Stone, president of Ludlow Manufacturing Associates, and Mr. Bill.

TWO MORE POLICE WOMEN FAVORED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 28 (Special).—Two additional policewomen and 15 men added to the regular force, are recommended by the Police Commission in its annual report to the City Council, submitted last night. Since 1918 the department has had two policewomen. The League of Women Voters recently urged that the commission recommend 33 more, but this met with opposition. Three additional light automobiles are recommended for the department.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Fair and colder tonight and Saturday; strong to high southerly winds, becoming westerly and diminishing.
Southern New England: Cloudy tonight and colder on the coast; Saturday fair and colder; shifting gales, becoming westerly late tonight.
Northern New England: Cloudy tonight, probably rain or snow; warmer in Maine tonight; Saturday cloudy and colder; strong southeast gales, shifting to westerly tonight.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, Fahrenheit)	(Meridian)
Albany	32
Atlantic City	46
Boston	32
Buffalo	38
Calgary	10
Chicago	28
Denver	38
Des Moines	22
Portland, Ore.	48
San Francisco	64
St. Louis	38
St. Paul	38
Washington	44

High Tides at Boston

Friday 2:51 p. m.; Saturday 2:38 a. m.
Light at low vehicles at 4:49 p. m.

Two Good Books for the New Year

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SHERIFF GRANT CROSS EXAMINED

United States Attorney Fails to Shake His Testimony in Any Important Points

BANGOR, Me., Dec. 28.—After a long and searching cross-examination by Frederick R. Dyer, United States Attorney for the District of Maine, Edmund W. Grant, sheriff of Aroostook County, indicted with W. S. Lewis on charges of conspiracy to violate the Federal Prohibition Act, left the witness stand early this afternoon with his testimony little shaken in any of its important points.

On resumption of the trial this morning the United States Attorney took up his cross-examination, begun yesterday. The sheriff testified that his instructions to his deputies were to search and secure warrants when they saw fit. He left the securing of evidence to the deputies, as he had a great deal to do in attending to various matters, traveling over the large county and attending to a large correspondence.

Witness said that Calvin, chief witness for the Government, told him that as he had to go to jail he would rather go in the winter than in summer and the sheriff said he would see what could be done. Witness consulted the judge and county attorney and Calvin was sentenced in March to pay a fine of \$500 and serve 60 days in jail.

The United States attorney asked the witness if he did not prosecute Calvin because people were talking about the rum seller and for its effect upon the June primaries when the sheriff was a candidate for the nomination. Witness denied that. He said Calvin was not one of the issues against him.

There was some inquiry about a case against Calvin on evidence secured by one Aldrich, a Federal prohibition officer in 1921 which did not come up for indictment until 1923. Witness said he and Deputy Ross talked it over and he tried to locate Aldrich for witnesses, but was advised he could not be found, that he had gone to New York. There was much reading of the records of the Houlton Municipal Court and the Supreme Court with regard to the disposition of liquor cases and jail sentences.

United States Attorney Dyer read from a list and asked the sheriff if his deposits in the bank at Houlton for the four months from April 2 to July 16, 1921, totaled \$1708. Witness replied that he did not have his deposit book with him but they probably did. The District Attorney brought out the fact that the sheriff's salary was \$2000 a year.

Turnkey Hall was recalled by the defense to testify that Calvin made complaints at the jail while serving time but he was not released until his term was up. Col. F. M. Hume of Houlton, was called by the defense, stating that the reputation of Sheriff Grant and Mr. Lewis in the community was good.

Sheriff Grant took the stand in his own defense yesterday afternoon. He detailed his early life as woodsman and woods cook, and told of entering the employ of Sheriff Dunn as cook at Houlton jail, later being appointed turnkey and deputy, then elected sheriff, in which office he receives \$2000 salary, while his wife has \$10 a week as accountant.

Witness told of purchase of a motor car, price \$2000, on which he paid down \$600, the savings of himself and son. Expected to pay the balance from earnings on the car in service of the county. Never got any money from Calvin toward price of the car. Never received any money whatever from Calvin except what latter paid in fines. Never received any money from Attorney Lewis nor from anyone else for the protection of anyone. "It's not my way of doing business," declared the sheriff.

Q. "Did you ever give Calvin or others advance information about 'rum'?"

A. "I never gave anybody any tips or information. I told Calvin once that I would do everything I could to stop him from selling rum. My instructions to deputies were to get everybody they could, to get warrants and search,

without waiting to ask me about it. I had no liquor deputies in the winter, but in the spring I had at times six or seven men, some of them for only a few days at a time. I couldn't handle the liquor situation in Aroostook County with that number of men. I would need 50 anyway."

"The only trouble I ever had with the county commissioners was about money for liquor enforcement. We had some hot times. I could not handle the situation with only \$7300. It would take that much for Houlton and Presque Isle, to handle it in good shape. I did all I could, the deputies and myself, to get evidence. I planned the work. I hired a few outside men to get evidence and wanted to get others, but the county commissioners thought it unwise, on account of the expense. The regular liquor deputies were too well known to the liquor dealers."

Witness told of asking the Governor for \$2000 for law enforcement, also of writing the attorney-general, and replies to his letters were produced but were ruled out by Judge Peters.

Witness made sweeping denial that he had conspired with Lewis or anyone else to defeat the law, or that he had ever received from anyone any money for the protection of law breakers. Cross-examination had begun when court was adjourned to 9:30 Friday.

YOUTH UNDER CHARGE OF DRUNKEN DRIVING

CONCORD, Mass., Dec. 28.—Fines of \$10 each were imposed on five young men appearing today before Judge Elihu Loomis in the Concord District Court, on charges of drunkenness, following their arrest yesterday in Lexington Center in an automobile after a chase of nearly two miles. The case of Stanley R. Barrata, of 2595 Massachusetts Avenue, the sixth occupant and driver of the car, who is charged with operating the machine while drunk, of operating so as to endanger the public, and refusing to stop on signal, was postponed till tomorrow.

Officers testified that the youths, all giving North Cambridge addresses, passed through the village at reckless speed and refused to stop at the command of the police. They are:

John Malley, 9 Newman Street; John Lodge, 1 Fitch Street; Warren E. Carney, 30 Madison Avenue; Amalia R. Balmor, 37 Boulton Street; and Joseph Hamel, 2480 Massachusetts Avenue.

CITY REJECTS CAR LINE PURCHASE PLAN

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Dec. 28 (Special).—At a meeting of the City Council last night the proposal that the city unite with the town of Hatfield to purchase and operate a section of the Connecticut Valley Street Railway under the transportation area plan, was condemned by a vote of 14 to 5. This action followed a mass meeting in which the project was animatedly discussed, with Justice Richard W. Irwin, County Commissioner Clarence E. Hodgkins and others advocating the purchase plan as a means of maintaining service for the two communities, after the property is closed under a Supreme Court order. The expression of the mass meeting was adverse to the plan, 41 to 22.

Under the decree the road must be sold by March 1, and indications are that the entire Connecticut Valley system, except the branch from Northampton to Amherst, will be ripped up and sold as junk.

HOCKEY RINK AT SAVIN HILL

After conferences between Senator W. J. Hennessey of Dorchester and the Boston Park Commission, the former has been assured that a hockey rink will be established on the vacant Playground at Savin Hill, so that the New England Amateur Hockey League will be enabled to play games there. The league is composed in major part by high school boys, and there has been a great demand for a rink in the Dorchester district. They expected the new rink will be one of the best and fastest in the city.

Interesting from Cover to Cover

CURRENT OPINION

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JANUARY NUMBER NOW ON SALE

THE Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are cordially invited to attend the opening of our new Market, Saturday, December 29th, at 2:30, 273 Harvard Street, Brookline

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STATE OF MAINE BUYS OLD FORTS

For Less Than \$11,000 Property of Great Historic Value Is Saved for the People

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 28 (Special).—Several old forts and military reservations in different parts of the State which have lost their value for military purposes but retain a value and interest as historic points, have just been purchased by the State of Maine from the United States, the purchase being made by order of the Governor and Council and paid for from the state contingent fund.

As the result the State will soon receive the deeds for Fort Baldwin, located near Popham Beach, 16 miles from Bath; Fort McClary which was a subpost of Fort Constitution, four miles northwest of Portsmouth, N. H.; and the Sugarloaf Islands at the mouth of the Kennebec River. The north and south Sugarloaf islands were both bought for the sum of \$25, while \$2500 was paid for Fort McClary and \$5000 for Fort Baldwin.

Provision for the purchase of Fort Edgcomb at Edgcomb, Fort St. George at St. George Fort Machias at Machiasport, and Fort Knox near Bucksport, was made in an order passed.

Thus for the sum of a little less than \$11,000 the State of Maine comes the possessor of property the historic value of which is difficult to estimate. It is understood that the purchase of these pieces of property at the prices stipulated required immediate action on the part of the State; thus it was impossible to wait until the next Legislature convened.

One of the best known of the old forts in Maine is Fort Knox, opposite the town of Bucksport. This was built previous to the War of 1812, and a garrison of troops was maintained there during that war.

SPRINGFIELD MAN GIVES ESTATE FOR VACATION HOME

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 28 (Special).—Free use of a spacious house and land in Canaan, N. H., for vacations for deserving employees of city offices and stores throughout New England will be provided under the plan of a corporation headed by Charles H. Tenney of this city and formed under New Hampshire laws.

It will be called the Tenney Service Vacation Home and will be administered by a board of trustees consisting of Charles H. Tenney, R. C. Tenney of Boston and Valentine Ewig of this city. The enjoyment of the house will be extended to both men and women, who will provide their food and meet other living expenses under a co-operative arrangement.

This project comes in fulfillment of a plan that for some time has been taking shape in the mind of Mr. Tenney and his associates, looking to the provision of vacations for persons

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NATURAL SCIENCE A PEACE FACTOR

Prof. McMurrich Also Pleads
for "Humanizing" Technical
Papers for the Laymen

CINCINNATI, Dec. 28 (Special).—That natural science would be the means of a better understanding among nations and would bind countries closer together was the keynote of an address last night at Emory Auditorium by Prof. James Playfair McMurrich, chairman of the board of graduate studies at the University of Toronto, and retiring president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Professor McMurrich also made a plea for research workers to establish a closer relationship with the laymen and so clothe technical papers in language that could be understood by all.

"It is with great pride and satisfaction," he said, "that I am a witness of the broad spirit of catholicity shown by the association in that it declines to recognize geographical boundaries to scientific endeavor. My presence on this platform is the outcome of a recent meeting of the association on Canadian soil and is to be regarded as a compliment to the association's hosts on that occasion, and the University of Toronto and the Canadian Institute."

Discussing the recent meeting of the association in Canada, Professor McMurrich added:

We esteem it an honor that we should have been permitted to act as your hosts; we rejoice in such invasions across our boundary, invasions that tend to maintain and strengthen the entente cordiale which, with some slight and temporary perturbations, has characterized the relations of the two countries for well over a century.

Association to Expand

I call attention to these facts only to emphasize the broad spirit of fellowship that characterizes the association. Its object is the advancement of science, and it is ready to extend the privileges of its meetings and the stimulus that they bring, wherever, upon this continent they may be welcome.

Canadian scientists and Canadian science have always been as welcome at the association's meetings as that brand of science that is produced in the United States. Furthermore, arrangements are now on foot whereby it is hoped that the influence of the association in promoting the advancement of science will be extended to the Republic that lies south of the Rio Grande, and the association is thus justifying its title of American in a fuller and broader sense than that usually attached to that designation.

It is working toward the realization of the ideal expressed in its first by-law, which reads: "The association is American, its field covering North, Central and South America. Inhabitants of any country are eligible for membership. It strives for the advancement of science, wherever cultivated, as a potent factor in civilization."

Professor McMurrich gave a short history of the association and discussed some of the early papers that had been read. He then told of the first meeting in Cincinnati in 1881. He pointed out that Cincinnati was the pioneer city in America in developing phases of astronomy and the erection of an observatory that revolutionized the study of the heavens. In this connection Professor McMurrich said:

The first Cincinnati meeting was, in itself, notable as the first invasion by the association of what was then still regarded as the west. But it was made still more notable by two other happenings. At the preceding meeting at New Haven, Prof. O. M. Mitchell, to whose enthusiasm the erection of the original Cincinnati observatory was due, and who was its director until 1880, reported that he had invented and constructed two instruments by which, in a single night, as many accurate determinations of right ascensions or declinations might be made as were made at the Royal Observatory at Greenwich in a whole year.

Pierce Committee Findings

This was rather a startling claim to be made by one working apart and with few of the resources available at the more richly endowed observatories of the east and of Europe, and a committee was appointed, with Professor Pierce as its chairman, to investigate the claim and report upon it at the Cincinnati meeting. The committee found that as to the apparatus for observing right ascensions, the claim was fully justified, and, while a sufficient number of observations had not been made with the apparatus for determining declinations to warrant a definite statement regarding it, yet it was regarded as being perfectly correct in the principles of its construction.

Too great specialization along certain lines of science makes the subject impossible to comprehend by the public, he said, and in this connection the speaker asked that there be "less isolation" among scientific groups and that they speak in language that the layman might understand. He added:

Specialization must necessarily accompany progress. When one embarks on a career of investigation, one chooses a stream whose prospect pleases him for a time and flows placidly upon its bosom, following up its course. But soon it is joined by a large tributary and one must decide whether one will follow the right or the left branch. The decision made, one continues one's course, passing tributary after tributary, all of which, like the stream that is being followed, lead into unknown lands, and at each a fresh decision must be made.

In time the current strengthens, the journey becomes more arduous, difficulties are encountered, but still

one keeps on, reaching farther and farther into the unknown and farther and farther from fellow navigators who have chosen other branches. One cannot join them if one would, for they are ever advancing, perhaps with even greater rapidity, and so one must force one's way through the territory before him, hearing only by chance and at intervals rumors of the discoveries that are being made in other areas.

Humanizing Natural Science

And if this be a true statement of conditions, if it be true that even those familiar with the scientific methods find difficulty in appreciating the work of those laboring in other fields, how much more difficult must it be for those who from choice or from lack of opportunity have not had the advantage of a scientific training. They are deeply interested in the progress and achievements of science. These form a not inconsiderable portion of our membership; they come to our meetings to hear something of the latest advances in science and they listen to addresses largely in an unknown tongue. They ask for bread and receive a stone, and profit little from such a monolithic repast.

Yet these are the persons that we should endeavor to interest if we are truly and fully pledged to promote the advancement of science. Esoteric sciences may lead to discovery, but until the significance of its discoveries is made intelligible to what are termed the men in the street, it is of no use to the public. The unintelligible is mysterious, and mystery awakens either ridicule or dread.

They are tangible evidences of the benefits that science can confer upon mankind; they are recognized as such by the man in the street and he consequently has developed an interest in science, and a toleration of its votaries that his forbears could not have. Nay, not only does he tolerate science, he encourages it by providing funds for its prosecution, by richly endowing great research corporations, by bestowing princely prizes as rewards for important discoveries.

The theory of relativity, whether or not its full significance is understood, is swallowed without a spasm, even though it may displace the theory of gravitation from what seemed to be its unassailable position; and that the atom, supposed to be the ultimate indivisible particle, is in reality a more or less complex system of electrons revolving planetlike about a central nucleus, even this idea is accepted without a tremor.

Practical Applications

This change of attitude is undoubtedly largely due to an increased appreciation of the value of science as shown by its practical applications. This may not have been the only factor, but it is a potent one. It is impossible to consider the multitudinous and pervasive facilities that have become parts of our daily life, without realizing that they are but the practical applications of scientific discoveries to the control of or utilization of natural forces and materials, without, in other words, perceiving that it is to science that we owe the most of our modern civilization. The men who have made these practical applications become known and respected, their names become household words.

Professor McMurrich also gave a brief exposition of evolution and pointed out that "in the popular mind it is completely involved in Darwin's exposition and is considered a product of his brain." He continued:

Consequently, any acknowledgment that some of Darwin's views may require modification is assumed to imply that the foundations of evolution are shaken. It seems trite to repeat once more the true relation of evolution, but there seems to be need for its repetition.

Evolution as a theory long antedates Darwin's time; Laplace, to go on farther back, found it in the history of the heavenly bodies; Lyell demonstrated it in the history of the earth, and Goethe, Buffon, and Lamarck said in the history of terrestrial organisms. What Darwin did was to give a plausible and convincing explanation of how organic evolution might have occurred, but whether that explanation is or is not the correct one matters not so far as the doctrine of evolution is concerned; that stands unshaken, even though Darwin's explanation of how it was brought about be discarded.

The evidence in its favor today is many times stronger than it was in Darwin's time, and it seems incredible that man as a reasoning animal should presume to doubt its validity.

LABOR BANKS TOTAL FOUR

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Four Labor banks soon will be operating here. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Trust Company will open tomorrow, and the Bank of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union will start Jan. 5. The two Labor banks already in operation are the Amalgamated Bank of New York and the Federation Bank of New York.

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HEAVY SENTENCES INCENSE GERMAN

Riots in Düsseldorf Carried Out
Under French Protection,
It Is Claimed

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Dec. 28.—The verdict in the Düsseldorf police trial, in which the French military court sentenced Dr. Grütner, president of the Düsseldorf district, to 20 years' hard labor, and several police officers and men to imprisonment ranging from three months to 10 years for having obeyed Dr. Grütner's orders and having shot into a demonstration by Separatists on Sept. 30 is arousing much bitterness here against the French. The German version of the happenings on "Red Sunday" is that the Separatist demonstrators had planned their parade in Düsseldorf as a "certain ruse" of a general Separatist movement which eventually did break out all over the Rhineland shortly afterward. The Germans assert that the demonstrators, who numbered 30,000, part of whom were well armed, started shooting while the Green Police first shot into the air and only later returned the Separatists' fire.

Commenting upon the trial Grütner, the organ of the new Government, says in substance: "The terror of the Separatists in the Rhineland was only possible owing to the support they received from the French and Belgians, and the Separatists' demonstration in Düsseldorf could only have taken place under the protection of French bayonets. The intellectual originators of the happenings on 'Red Sunday' therefore were French, the same French who are now sitting in judgment on the Green Police. The severity of the sentences demanded by the Public Prosecutor therefore is not astonishing."

The Social Democratic Parliamentary News Service declares that the French, who permitted and supported the demonstration should have been punished, instead of the German police, and expresses regret that a verdict of this severity should have been pronounced precisely at the time when the conviction was spreading in Germany that it was necessary to come to some kind of an understanding with the French. Already the Pan-German Tag says that the verdict is the result of the policy of submission pursued by Germany, and adds that, seen from the Nationalist viewpoint, Germany should be grateful to the French for this verdict because "when the time has arrived to call the Germans together for a battle for liberty, the scandalous sentences pronounced by the French occupation authorities will render good services to our cause."

From the Palatinate it is reported that the Separatists there have announced they, instead of the French, will henceforth issue the permits needed by persons desirous of leaving that state. Hitherto the issuing of these permits, it is pointed out here, was one of the privileges of the French, and the announcement of the Separatists is construed as a new proof of French support of separatism in western Germany.

Alice Schalek, a well-known German woman journalist, has had an interview with Hugo Stinnes which was published in the Neue Freie Presse of Vienna. Herr Stinnes declared himself in favor of the temporary inflation of the mark after the war as a means to provide the home-coming soldiers with work and thereby keep the Bolshevik out of Germany. He hopes, he told Fraulein Schalek, to save part of Germany with the help of his organization.

IMAN YEHIA FORCE STARTS OFFENSIVE

King Hussein's Neighbors Recommend Perennial Hostilities

By Special Cable

CAIRO, Dec. 28.—Reports from Yemen on the southwest coast of the Red Sea state that the Iman Yehia's troops have opened their winter offensive by a victory over the forces of Mohamed Ibn Ali Idris of Asir at Jabal Milhan. It is added that the forces of Iman Yehia intend advancing on the headquarters of El Idris at Bajil with the eventual object of capturing Hodeidah, for the possession of which the present campaign is being waged.

The present hostilities are the continuation of those which were carried on in the early part of the present year. The contending parties are

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neighbors of King Hussein and while the hostilities are not in themselves of great moment, they have a bearing on the larger problem of Arab politics. The Iman's sphere of influence extends south to the British Protectorate of Aden. Asir lies between the Hejaz and the Yemen but its rulers make claims upon the coastal strip of the Yemen known as the Tehama, which includes Hodeidah, the objective of the present movement. This claim is the bone of perpetual contention between the Iman and El Idris. The Yemen, it should be mentioned, is the last stronghold of Turkish influence in Arabia. El Idris's policy on the other hand is distinctly anti-Turkish and inclines toward Great Britain with which it entered into an understanding in 1915. In a word, Turkish interests in this part of Arabia are represented by the Iman and British interests by El Idris, while at the same time the British desire friendly relations with the Iman, owing to his close proximity to Aden.

VOTES TO BE TAKEN BY BRITISH LABOR

Railway and Mining Disputes
Advance a Stage—Over 800,
000 Men Involved

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The railways and mining labor disputes have both advanced a further stage. In the case of the railway, in which it will be recalled the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, numbering 59,000 members are holding out against the wages award agreed to by the National Union of Railwaymen, ballot papers returnable on Jan. 2, have now gone out. The issue on which the vote is to be taken is for the acceptance or rejection of the award, no recommendation being added by the executive. Semi-authoritative statements in the press, however, are to the effect that in the event of rejection, further negotiations will take place before any strike is called, indicates sufficiently to which side executive influence inclines.

The Railway Review in this connection states that the resolution of the recent delegate conference of the National Union of Railwaymen to accept the award was carried by 59 votes to 20. The dissentient associated society is able to hope therefore for a certain amount of support from other branches of the union. An important point, since it includes by itself an insufficient proportion of the total of the railway locomotive staff, to be able to act decisively without help.

The miners' case is different. Here their federation yesterday decided to circulate their 780,000 full members with ballot papers containing a definite recommendation to vote for giving the requisite three months' notice to terminate the existing national wages agreement. Seventy-five thousand boys and youths who are half-members of the federation are not included in this ballot. These voting papers are returnable on Jan. 14, after which negotiations for a new agreement will commence—the miners' demand being to raise the minimum wage, which is about 55 per cent above the pre-war level, to the cost of living rate, now 77 per cent above the same level.

NEW WORKER FOR RELIEF FIELD

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—William Eves of Philadelphia will sail tomorrow on the steamship America for Germany, where he will assist Henry T. Brown of Moorstown, N. J., in directing the relief work of the American Friends Relief Committee. Mr. Brown and Mr. Eves will have charge of preparing and distributing food to 2,000,000 German children. A fund of \$10,000,000 for this purpose is being raised.

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MEXICAN PRESIDENT SEES VICTORY NEAR

Expects Military Situation to Be
Dominated by Federals by
Latter Part of January

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 28 (AP).—A decisive battle is expected to be fought Sunday on the Jalisco front, according to reports from La Piedad. President Alvaro Obregon established his headquarters at this place, following the first day's advance against Guadalupe, wherein Yucucaro was occupied by federal forces without the firing of a shot.

"I expect that by the latter part of January the military situation throughout the entire Republic will be dominated by the central government," President Obregon is quoted as declaring to correspondents.

When questioned whether mercy would be shown revolutionists, the President said:

"There will be mercy only for those who are not responsible for the revolt."

AUSTIN, Tex., Dec. 28 (AP).—Amnesty of 15 days has been granted to Mexican revolutionary generals by President Obregon, according to J. L. Schleimer, who arrived here today from Mexico City to confer, as a representative from the Mexican President, with Pat M. Neff, Governor of Texas. He stated he was not at liberty to disclose his mission.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Dec. 28.—The Mexican Government has levied a fixed quota of 20 horses on each ranch in the State of Coahuila, and the Obregon forces have begun seizing ranch horses and equipment, according to a dispatch to the San Antonio Express from Eagle Pass.

Mexican federal officers say the horses will be used in equipping a new cavalry regiment in Coahuila. Absolute guarantees of safety are given to all foreigners crossing the Mexican border, Senor Emiliano Fernandez, chief of immigration at Matamoros announced.

MARITZ TO BE TRIED IN CAPE PROVINCE

By Special Cable

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 28.—General Maritz, who was arrested crossing the border at Komatipoort, left today under escort by the mail train to Pretoria. He will enter the Central Prison and there he will appear before the court where the proceedings will be purely formal. He will then be transferred to Cape of Good Hope Province to stand his trial. As the original rebellion took place here, it is probable the trial will be held in Cape Town.

SIGNOR MUSSOLINI TO MEET MINISTERS

By Special Cable

ROME, Dec. 28.—The Italian Premier, Benito Mussolini, who returned this morning to Rome, will preside at

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Just Three Prices
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tomorrow's cabinet meeting, when he is expected to submit for the approval of his ministers, the scheme for the prorogation of plenary powers for another six months for two branches of the administration, namely posts and railways.

In the meanwhile the political situation remains exactly as it was when the session was closed. Signor Mussolini is still uncertain whether to inaugurate a new session or to dissolve Parliament. The matter will be discussed by the Fascist Grand Council, which is summoned for the second week in January. The political parties are actively preparing for elections. The Popular deputies and senators who were expelled in July from the party for breach of discipline have issued a manifesto stating that they still adhere to the ideals of the Popular Party, but affirming at the same time their whole-hearted support of the present Government.

CONFEREES SPLIT ON TAX PUBLICITY

Meetings of Informal Subcommittee on Reduction Plans
Adjourned Until Jan. 3

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The meetings of the informal subcommittee of the Committee on Ways and Means which has been considering tax reduction plans are at an end. The direct cause was the insistence of the Democrats, especially of John N. Garner (D.), Representative from Texas, of full publicity for the bill under consideration.

William R. Green (R.), Representative from Iowa, chairman, announced after the adjournment of the subcommittee that there will be no more meetings until the full committee meets on Jan. 3.

The Republican members were unanimously opposed to making public the complete text of the bill. There was also, it was learned, considerable sentiment in favor of including in the new tax bill a direct tax on stock dividends although the Supreme Court had declared that such dividends were not taxable, the contention being that the court might view the matter differently if it were based on legislation and not a Treasury ruling.

The proposal of Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, for a board of review and appeal having between seven and 28 members appointed for 10-year terms at salaries of \$10,000 each, the board to be divided into sections to sit in different parts of the country, was opposed by the Democrats, largely on political ground.

CANADIAN BANK'S STATEMENT
TORONTO, Dec. 28.—The Bank of Commerce's proportion of quick assets to public liabilities is up from 47 per cent to 48.8 per cent. Total deposits are \$331,512,282, comparing with \$329,106,924. Total assets at \$427,375,352 show a gain of \$20,000,000. Under terms of the amended bank act, the statement shows an item of \$1,100,000 (non current loans) estimated loss provided for.

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STRATEGY BOARDS URGED IN INDUSTRY

Dr. Crowell Tells Convention
Business Now Revolves
Around Specialists

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 28 (Special).—At the opening session of the seventy-fifth meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science here, Dr. John F. Crowell, economist of New York, addressed the Social and Economic Science section on the subject of "Business Strategy."

"The strategist," he declared, "is gradually superseding the one-time captain of industry, the functions of the latter having been divided among technically trained specialists, such as the sales manager, the cost accountant, the technological chemist and the financier. The business man sits in counsel with this small group of divisional heads and who, with himself, constitute a board of strategy. This is the newer center of control, of planning, and guidance of the large-scale enterprises whose scope is world-wide, merchandising of the products of industry." He added:

Two things have ensued to bring about this change in the organization of world commerce: one is the progress in the application of the results of research in the natural sciences to the processes of industrial production and commercial distribution; the other is the expansion of American businesses within the last 10 or 20 years, both industrial and commercial and financial, beyond the traditional bounds of the home market into the cosmic proportions of the world markets. Economics and geography have been called into the making of world-wide surveys of the entire field for raw materials and markets.

The development of world market organizations has been based on the theory that investment or speculative capital will no longer entrust its sole custody to any one man's manipulation, but demands all the safeguards inherent in a board of strategists and the engineer.

The scientific survey of every organic division of economic life, at home and abroad had become necessary in the adaptation of home market enterprises to world market opportunities. The strategist looks ten or more years ahead for his control of a raw material supply, and in the organization of his markets.

In these strategic surveys the guiding rule is the selection, not the collection of data. The data, however large in volume, can always be grouped and organized around the four essential viewpoints of position, communications, resources, and the objectives.

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CONNECTICUT READY TO START ON ITS REFORESTATION PROGRAM

State Forester Proposes to Raise 300,000 Trees for
Distribution Every Year

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 28 (Special)—An important start on the reforestation program of the State of Connecticut will be taken next spring, when a tree nursery will be established on state land in the town of Simsbury, under the direction of Austin F. Hawes, state forester. The land comprises 130 acres, and it is expected that 300,000 trees will be raised upon it annually for distribution on forest land about the State.

The State Park and Forest Commission is at present obliged to buy the young trees which it needs for planting. Nurserymen profess to be unable to supply the demands for young trees, and in addition they are quite expensive. It was hoped that by means of the proposed state nursery the State will be able to partially supply its needs and effect a substantial saving.

Sought Appropriation

The commission sought an increased appropriation from the last General Assembly with which to extend its work, but was voted \$20,000 for two years, and it is out of this sum that the commission must pay for the work of establishing the tree nursery. Gov. Charles A. Templeton has expressed himself as being strongly in favor of an extensive reforestation program, saying:

I regard the preservation of the forests of Connecticut as a prime duty. All natural resources should be conserved and especially in a state which has so large a population that ordinarily it has to import lumber from other states for food and fuel. The more extensive our forests and the more scientifically conducted our reforestation, the greater our protection.

Mr. Hawes believes that Connecticut should raise most of the lumber used by its people, and is confident this could be done if all the idle land in the state were put to work. He says:

In the old days Connecticut forests supplied the lumber used in the State, and building was cheap. Today most of our lumber comes from the north and the Pacific coast. The people of Connecticut are paying an annual freight bill of \$3,000,000 on lumber used in building and manufacturing. The lack of native lumber also permits excessive prices. For example, lumber which sells at retail for \$60 in Seattle sells for \$100 in New England, although the freight cost is only

\$18. We need large state forests on which to raise big timber, and better handling of private forests for the protection of box boards, railroad ties and poles.

Southern New England needs large timber, which requires a long time to grow. Other parts of the country will need all they can produce. Large timber must be raised on public lands, leaving to private owners the raising of quick-growing material. Massachusetts has purchased \$2,000 acres for this purpose. Connecticut has only 8000 acres at present, but must own at least 200,000 acres to meet the requirements of its industries.

Purchase of Land Urged

Mr. Hawes recommended to the last General Assembly the purchase by the State within the next 25 years of 200,000 acres for large timber production; and the encouragement of private land owners in the raising of smaller sizes on the remaining forest area. The plan as urged by Mr. Hawes does not contemplate the adoption and carrying out of this program at once because the burden of taxation would be great, but he believes that spread over a period of 20 to 25 years the burden would become unnoticeable. "Every delay in the adoption of such a program," he points out, "means a much greater tax upon our people in the form of increased cost of living."

An important feature of the educational program relative to forest preservation and reforestation will be the showing throughout the State of a motion picture which will soon be completed with the Connecticut forests as its background. The first showing will take place at the annual meeting of the Connecticut Forestry Association in New Haven on Jan. 26. The picture is being made by the United States Department of Agriculture with the co-operation of the Connecticut forestry department.

The Connecticut Forestry Association is offering prizes aggregating \$150 for the best plantations made in Litchfield County between 1921 and 1924. A prize of \$25 was recently awarded for the best thinning of a pine stand in the State. Another prize of \$25 is being offered for the best thinning in hardwood stand in the State. This prize will be awarded on June 1, 1924. The association is also sponsoring the formation of co-operative associations for fire protection.

BIRDS AND FOREST PROTECTION URGED

Natural History Conference Is
Opened in Boston

Greater protection for the birds and forests of the United States constituted the chief topic of discussion this afternoon at the Appalachian Mountain Club quarters, where a natural history conference is in progress. Particular stress was laid upon the alleged attempt to convert the Louisiana Gulf Coast Club into a shooting ground, the speakers emphasizing the need of keeping such vast sanctuaries free of "sportmen" and other destroyers of wild life.

Details concerning the Sharon (Mass.) Bird Sanctuary, the possibility of gaining further legislation for protecting native plants, a special appeal for the preservation of mountain laurel, and the work being accomplished by the National Parks Association also came in for a share of discussion. Mrs. William Frost, a natural history councillor of the club, presided.

Among the interesting reports was one by Miss Katherine Andrews, who spoke on the botany of St. Island, one of the Isles of Shoals off the New England coast. Miss Gertrude Goldsmith of Somers, N. H., spoke on the desirability of bringing natural history more fully into the elementary school curriculum. Irving Crosby talked on various phases of geology. A review of the year's field meetings was given by Frank H. Burt. Miss Dorothy Dean told of the advance being made by the Girl Scout movement along these lines, and Miss Eleanor Barry told of experiences in her nature trip to Yellowstone National Park.

An unusual natural history exhibition, in conjunction with the conference, included specimens of birds, butterflies, fungi, and uncommon rock.

TEAMSTERS TALKING STRIKE

Members of the Market and Produce Teamsters' Union will meet at Hilbert Hall, Charlestown, tonight, for the purpose of voting on a strike. This action is to be taken in connection with a similar vote taken last evening by the Teamsters' Union, comprising the organized drivers of motor and horse-drawn trucks in Boston. In each case the men are asking for better working hours and a flat pay increase of \$1 a day, the present rate being \$28 and \$30 a week. Officials of both locals declare that the men are preponderantly in favor of a strike.

HENRY C. HALL, I. C. C. CHAIRMAN
WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP)—Henry C. Hall of Colorado will become chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission on Jan. 1 for a year. An announcement from the commission today said that in the method of selecting the chairman by rotation Mr. Hall would succeed Balzhous H. Meyer, who has served as chairman during 1923.

REWARD FOR PLAT OFFERED

THOMPSONVILLE, Conn., Dec. 28 (Special)—The local shortage of apartments was emphasized forcibly in this week's issue of the local paper, which carried an advertisement offering \$25 reward to the person who would find me a satisfactory house or flat of six rooms. Scarcity of tenements has been acute here throughout the season.

Thirsty? Just
WHISTLE
(See P. 1, Col. 1)
LOOK FOR THE NAME
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Los Angeles

ART

Harold Vin's Bookshop

Lithographs, cartoons, portraits, and caricatures by Boardman Robinson have been placed on view at Harold Vin's Bookshop, on Mount Vernon Street. Mr. Robinson's crayon works are the reprehensible, inconceivable. With a remarkable verve it catches men in superlative moments of action and feeling. With sympathetic understanding it portrays great personalities. The artist, in the curve of a broad, black line, gets movement, suggestive shading, and characterization. The caricatures have a trenchancy and satire reminiscent of Cesare and Forain.

The cartoonist must have an understanding of contemporary affairs and human nature; he must be vigorous, but not oppressive; he must be humorous, and at the same time, wistful. Mr. Robinson possesses all these qualities, and more. What excellent satire in "The Four Jolly Premiers" and what dramatic power in "Samson and Delilah." And, in caricature, with what graphic realism he does "The Sea" and "The Land."

Mr. Robinson draws his portraits, sometimes with the broad heavy line and sometimes with full modeling. The exhibit is filled with much that will interest and amuse. The artist's sympathies are obviously with the left wing and he spares no detail of his extremely fertile imagination, which finds full expression in his versatile draftsman.

Copley Gallery

Paintings by Ruth von Scholley and Catherine Priestley are being shown at the Copley Gallery on Newbury Street. Both artists are devoted to the specialty of portraiture and have their own way, has accomplished good results.

Miss von Scholley's portraits have a masculine vigor in characterization which makes the personalities of the Count, Prince, and the Baroness quite dominate the exhibit. "Count Negroni," with his meticulously twisted mustachios, is an impressive figure. "Prince Hohenstein," theatrically lighted, is a vigorous characterization. The meticulously painted "Baroness von Scholley" could fairly step forth from the canvas to recite her lines. The other portraits are poetic and fantastic, given more or less to motivation of color and design, or dramatic interest.

The "Portrait Sketch" is most artistic in its "sketchiness" parts. The "Self Portrait" has quality. The face, perhaps, is subordinated too much to the decorative intention. The "Sunny Window," with the cold white light flooding the room, has beauty in the composition and flowers, but how ephemeral the girl at the window! The copies of Franz Hals and Van Goyen are done with an understanding of the jocular brush of the former, and the exquisite silvery tonalities of the latter.

The portraits by Miss Richardson

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demonstrate an accomplished adroitness in execution of most difficult surfaces of every description. No nuance escapes the artist when she paints fabrics and flesh and still life. Realistic reproduction is unmistakable. And then, what excellent draftsmanship and subtlety of character in the portrait of "Mrs. Shepley," so reminiscent of Holbein's thimble, pensive woman. "The Sisters" is absorbing for its detail, the painting of the jewels and lace. "Olive Perry" has magnificent flaxen hair, and the amber beads that she fingers could not possibly be painted more realistically. "Susanne" is a swarthy figure with a plump, rosy face. "Vigie le Brun," "Adele Patrell" has a superbly painted white mantilla.

"Fuchsia" represents the height of the artist's accomplishment in achieving texture and surface. There is great beauty and skill in Miss Richardson's work which indicates unquestionable craftsmanship. Color has not much significance for her, either structurally or as a foil. She gets her accenting and modeling through contrasts of light and dark, white and black.

PREVENTION OF RENT EXTORTION IS AIM OF BILL FILED IN HOUSE

A bill aimed to prevent rent extortion was filed with the clerk of the Massachusetts House today by Representative George Louis Richards of Malden. It provides for the establishment of a housing commission of three members in every city of the Commonwealth. The principal function of these boards would be to receive complaints and give a hearing on them.

In the event of refusal of tenants to pay an increase in rents, no court action could be undertaken by the landlord until the case had been heard by the commission, which would have power to summon witnesses. It is further provided that the findings of this commission accompany any suit subsequently instituted.

"FOREIGN AFFAIRS" TO BE TOPIC OF FIFTH SCHOOL OF POLITICS

Massachusetts League of Women Voters Announces
Program for Radcliffe College Lectures

With the belief that success in self-government depends largely on substituting education for emotion, the Massachusetts League of Women Voters offers today the completed program for its fifth school of politics, on "Foreign Affairs," to be held this year at Radcliffe College, Cambridge. To educate the voter he must be "caught young and spoon fed," the leaders of the league declare, and this is a task pre-eminently for women. Today, it is asserted, the league is the only organization, nonpartisan in character, which intelligently and persistently has for its aim lifting the level of political literacy among the women citizens of the State.

The conference, to be held at the invitation of Radcliffe College at Agassiz House, will continue through Jan. 8 and 9. The topics for each day are: Tuesday, "The Geographical Basis of International Relations"; Wednesday, "The Foreign Relations of the United States"; Thursday, "International Co-operation." Around these steps groups of speakers of international reputation and authority are ranged, the whole making a program of coherent, progressive educational value.

Especially fortunate at this juncture will be the participation of Maj.-Gen. Henry T. Allen, who will be the speaker Tuesday evening, taking for his subject, "An American in the Rhineland." General Allen speaks with knowledge and authority based on unusual experience including organization and command of the 90th Division in the St. Mihiel and Argonne-Meuse offensives, and as the commander-in-chief of the American Forces of Occupation on the Rhine for nearly four years.

Several women will take part in

REGISTRATION FEES NET STATE \$60,000

More than 5500 brokers and salesmen of securities in Massachusetts who are registered with the Department of Public Utilities under the provisions of the Blue Sky law, which regulates the sale of stocks and bonds, have been notified that their terms of registration expire next Monday, Dec. 31, when all registrations automatically cease and renewals must be made if business is to be carried on.

The State received nearly \$60,000 in fees paid by the brokers and stock and bond salesmen for their registration certificates last year. The registration fee for brokers is \$50 and for salesmen it is \$25. The state Legislature appropriated \$25,000 for the expenses of the department with which to administer the Blue Sky Law. It is said that the department expended about \$20,000 of this appropriation.

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ALLIANCE BINDING PARIS AND PRAGUE AWAITS SIGNATURE

(Continued from Page 1)

oppose the restoration of the dynasty of the Hohenzollerns. In regard to relations with Austria, they will unite in their efforts to preserve independence, that is to say Austria, under no circumstance will be attached to Germany.

I regard to Hungary, the engagements taken on the subject of the Hapsburgs are recalled, and Czechoslovakia is peculiarly interested that Hungary shall be obliged to fulfill its promises. It is understood that the letters exchanged between Italy and Czechoslovakia in February, 1921, which determined the policy of the two governments in Central Europe in conformity with the treaties of St. Germain and Trianon are referred to in the present treaty.

In addition, co-operation must be extended to most of the great European questions and must be conceived on a footing of equality. It is declared that there will be no secret military convention, but the headquarters staffs of the two countries will remain in contact. The two countries promise to submit any differences between them which cannot be settled by ordinary diplomatic negotiations to arbitration.

Such are the broad lines of the new treaty. It is intimated that France will communicate it to its allies, Poland and Belgium, while the Czechoslovak Government must inform the other powers of the Little Entente.

Besides this, it is proposed to publish the treaty on the day it is signed, and to register it with the League of Nations. From this treaty great good

is expected. Between Prague and Warsaw, the relations are not always cordial, but now that France is the ally of Poland and Czechoslovakia it will bring the countries together. It is hoped even that Czechoslovakia will form a stepping stone between Paris and Moscow. Indeed the highest hopes are aroused by the treaty.

Newsletters Turn From Type to Radio

"Personal Hobbies" to Be Topic
of Five-Minute Broadcasts

Boston newspaper men, who usually speak to the public through type and ink, will step up to WGI's microphone at Medford Hillsdale tonight and talk personally to "listeners-in." WGI announces that it has invited the "scribes" to speak for five minutes on "My Personal Hobby," but absolves itself in advance from all responsibility for what they may have to say about Boston journalism in general or their own paper in particular.

The "Newspaper Men's Night" program will open at 10 o'clock. The speakers and the newspaper they represent follow:

Bert Ford, Boston American; Norman Ritchie, The Boston Post; Paul Waitt, The Boston Herald; A. J. Philpot, The Boston Globe; Henry T. Claus, Boston Evening Transcript; Franklin Collier, The Boston Herald and Traveler; W. J. Halligan, The Boston Telegram; Joe Toye, The Boston Traveler; Thomas F. Phelan, Boston Daily Advertiser; and Charles M. Stow, The Christian Science Monitor.

CANADA CONSUMING FAR LESS SPIRITS

OTTAWA, Dec. 28—Canada's per capita consumption of spirits is decreasing sharply but that of beer, wines and tobacco has remained fairly constant, the annual report of the Department of Customs and Excise showed today. In 1923, the earliest figures available, the per capita consumption of spirits was 1124 gallons. The highest mark was reached in 1874 with 1994. In the last fiscal year it stood at 210 gallons. The figure for the previous year was 360.

In 1923 Canada consumed per head 3290 gallons of beer and 1755 pounds of tobacco. Last year the consumption was: beer, 4028 gallons; tobacco, 3243 pounds. The maximum beer consumption came in 1914, with 7200.

GUSTAV EIFFEL PASSES AWAY

PARIS, Dec. 28—Gustave Eiffel, the engineer who built the famous tower that bears his name, has passed away.

Alexandre Gustave Eiffel gained world fame in directing the construction of the tower to which his name was given in the Champs de Mars, Paris, for the exposition of 1889. The work of building the tower was begun on Jan. 28, 1887, and concluded on March 13, 1889. The tower, intended as feature of the exposition, is used not only as a point of vantage for sightseers, but for meteorological and scientific observations. It also serves as a radio station.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES URGED

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28—Tasker L. Oddie (R.), Senator from Nevada, advocates establishment of a Department of Mines, to include a coal bureau to carry on continuously the work done spasmodically by specially appointed emergency commissions. A bill was introduced in the Senate and Mr. Oddie explained its advantages to President Coolidge asking his support.

RIVER SURVEY SOUGHT

LOWELL, Mass., Dec. 28 (Special)—Legislative action is to be sought to remedy the existing conditions of the Concord River. Representative Owen E. Brennan will present a bill calling for a comprehensive survey of the river within the bounds of the city. The complaints of conditions arise from the waste deposits from several large manufacturing concerns.

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ABANDONED BREWERIES THRIVE AS LEGITIMATE ENTERPRISES

In One City Church Moves in as Beer Goes Out—Other
Flourishing Industries Occupying Buildings

Special From Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 28—Calling the roll of commercial enterprises into which American breweries have been converted, in Illinois and other states since prohibition, is like scanning the pages of a business directory. Shoes at St. Louis, clothing at Cincinnati, malted milk at Golden, Colo., candy at Salt Lake City, milk at Boston, Mass., and Sioux Falls, S. D., all have found new homes in the former citadels of the liquor traffic.

The old Neary Street brewery, in Monterey, Cal., has been turned into a thriving mushroom factory.

Most striking change of all is the new use of a Flint, Mich., brewery, which was converted before national prohibition arrived. After a county option election the Flint Brewing Co. went into the hands of a receiver, and was ultimately bought as a church by a Methodist Episcopal congregation. While being used for a church, the church membership increased 300 per cent. A local union of the W. C. T. U. was organized in it. Later the church society sold the plant, and it is now being used for an advertising company and for storage.

"Shoes Succeed Booz"

In St. Louis the Anheuser-Busch Company is making motor bodies and diesel engines in part of the former establishment. Part of the brewery is used for ginger ale manufacture, and a grape beverage, while a glass making establishment is growing rapidly. The Lemp brewery plant was turned into a shoe factory.

At Salt Lake City the Cullen Manufacturing Company occupies a former brewery and now employs 108 persons as against 40 formerly on the beer payroll. At Cincinnati 20 former breweries are being used for such assorted industries as garages, electric motor works, match factory, business offices, storage warehouses, ice manufacturing and cold storage, cereal beverage manufacturers, and the like. A number of the breweries are closed and have not been converted.

An enormous wholesale business in the manufacture of ice cream, creamery butter, cheese and similar products is now done by the million dollar corporation that took over the San Antonio Brewing Association, the "Alamo Foods." It is considered one of the largest industries in southwest Texas. The Lone Star Brewing Company, Texas, is now a cotton mill, and the Schorber Brewery is making ice.

"Watchful Waiting"

The breweries of America furnished a queer architectural note in the country, many of them German-inspired. Some of them are still closed, waiting a chance to reopen under "liberal" interpretation of the law. Sullen piles were these breweries, usually dingy and unlovely, with heavy, high brick walls, extra stone or brick work about the windows, and sometimes bulging roofs.

In Detroit there remain breweries which still nourish the hope that beer will come back, and so keep their apparatus in shape for instant use. Of the former 19 breweries there, only three are engaged in handling what can come strictly under the head of foods, and in many the beer-making equipment is in such shape that it can be put in use in less than a week. Inquiries reveal the opinion that if the

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Volstead Law were modified nearly all the establishments would resume beer manufacture as quickly as possible—in some cases within 24 hours.

In Peoria, Ill., however, where before prohibition the chief industries were the great distilling plants, most of these are converted. The dry law removed their business, yet the bank clearings now, after a temporary setback, show a level above that of 1917, and a rate of increase equal to that of former times. Of seven great plants, the following disposition has been made: The Great Western, machinery being dismantled and warehouses to be leased; Atlas Distillery, being tested for manufacture of glycerine; Woolner Distillery, manufacturing butyl alcohol, acetone, etc.; Clarke Bros. Co., industrial alcohol; Corning & Co., sold to manufacture mixed live stock feed; Globe Distillery, running at capacity to make yeast; American Distilling Company, commercial and denatured alcohol.

At the Neary Street brewery, Monterey, Cal., professional mushroom growers are refashioning the old building to accommodate ultimately 15,000 feet of mushroom beds, of which 7000 are already laid out. Harvest time comes every day for these fungi, enabling the growers to open up a market, in San Francisco already amounting to about 125 pounds daily. The spawn for planting the beds is brought from Pennsylvania, and eight men are employed in handling the "crop" each day, and in preparing more space.

WOMAN PROVES ABLE CHINA TRADE EXPERT

Miss Viola Smith, assistant trade commissioner to Shanghai, China, the first woman appointed to the field service of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, arrived in Boston today to confer with New England manufacturers and exporters in an effort to aid them in solving their trade problems with China.

Conferences will be held in the Custom House. Miss Smith has been in the service three years. The only other woman in the field service at the present time is stationed at Berlin, Germany.

LOWELL BUSINESS TO MOVE

LOWELL, Mass., Dec. 28 (Special)—The Lowell plant of the Evered-Stem Company on Cambridge Street is to be discontinued within 30 days and the business here will be moved to the Chelsea plant of the concern. About 100 employees will be affected. The company is engaged in the manufacture of narrow fabrics and has owned the local plant for about 10 years.

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ONE GREAT SHOE UNION AIM REVIVED

Merged Organizations Seek Further Expansion by Inviting Amalgamated to Enter

HAVERHILL, Mass., Dec. 28 (Special)—Completion of the consolidation of the United Shoe Workers of America with the Shoe Workers Protective Union, making what is said to be probably the largest organization of shoe workers in this country, and the only organization of independent shoe workers of national scope, is followed by an invitation to the shoe workers of Lynn to join the united organization.

The Shoe Workers Protective Union, says a statement issued by Frederick W. Mansfield, its counsel, "desires to make the organization even larger, not for any selfish reason for expansion of their organization, but because there is not only safety, but strength, in numbers. We are only anxious to benefit the shoe worker, and we feel that the enlargement of our organization and the consolidation of all of the shoe workers under one banner, is the best way to bring about that benefit which we desire."

It is declared here that the Amalgamated union of Lynn cannot long continue independently, and will be obliged ultimately to give way to the new consolidated organization. Such consolidation would bring about the one big union idea which has been a project contemplated and worked upon for a long time.

The consolidation is accepted generally by the shoe manufacturers with optimism, the feeling prevailing that there are great possibilities for the fostering of pleasant relations between the union and manufacturers if the united organization displays a tendency to co-operate in matters of vital concern to the success of the industry.

William J. Ryan, general secretary of the shoe workers union, stated that the new consolidation would result in the building up of trade union efficiency in the shoe industry and many of the causes or unrest and strife in the shoe centers of the country would be eliminated.

The Chamber of Commerce has definitely decided upon Jan. 9 as the evening upon which the get-together banquet of manufacturers, union members, and citizens shall take place.

Several industrial engineers of national prominence have been consulted with regard to assuming the duties of neutral arbitrator in the carrying out of the agreement recently signed between the manufacturers and the union.

The Harvard School of Research has recommended several men whose knowledge of economic conditions and industrial problems make them qualified for the position. The neutral arbitrator will be a fixture and will be engaged for a term of years and devote his entire time to the work.

GOV. FLYNN TO MAKE 52 APPOINTMENTS

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 28 (Special)—Gov. William S. Flynn, completing the first year of his two-year term as Governor of Rhode Island, the first Democratic chief executive in years, will have 52 appointments to make "with the advice and consent of the Senate," during January. The Republicans have a majority in the Senate.

With but few exceptions the officials whose terms expire are Republicans and are seeking reappointment. There is a possibility that any substitute nominated by the Governor may be rejected by the Senate, and it may make its own selection.

Among the state officials whose terms expire are William C. Bliss, chairman of the Public Utilities Commission, and Zenas W. Bliss, chairman of the State Tax Commission. The salary of each office is \$5000 per year.

WOMAN PROPOSES NEW MAINE DIVISIONS

DOVER-FOXCROFT, Me., Dec. 28 (Special)—Abolition of all county lines in the State, division of each square degree of territory into four municipalities and election of state and municipal officers for terms of three years, are proposed by Mrs. Margaret C. Danforth, prominent in women's club activities. Mrs. Danforth would have state and municipal elections held on the same date and all officials take office on Jan. 1. "We thus gain uniformity of territory and uniformity of elections," she says. "Uniformity is by no means the whole of wise law, but it is a very important part."

CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR INCREASE

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 28—Frank G. Farrington of Augusta, president of the Maine Senate, last night announced that he would be a candidate for Governor in the Republican primaries next June.

"I shall be a candidate for Governor on the Republican ticket at the next primaries," says Mr. Farrington in his announcement. "If nominated and elected, I pledge my best efforts to the enforcement of law, to strict economy, consistent with sound business administration; to the development of the business future of Maine and to all things that make for good citizenship and its attendant responsibilities."

POWER PROPERTY SOLD

WISCONSIN, Me., Dec. 28—The property of the Lincoln County Power Company, which was placed in the hands of a receiver 18 months ago, was sold by order of the Supreme Court yesterday at public auction. The only bid was made by the Central Maine Power Company for \$200,000.

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PRESIDENT FAVORS CITIZENS' PARLEY

Calls Enforcement Conferences "Excellent Augury for Nation"

A letter from President Coolidge, endorsing the aims and the scheduled activities of the New England Citizenship Conference to be held in Boston from Jan. 20 to 22, was read at a luncheon at the Hotel Bellevue yesterday. Charles M. Cox, chairman of the business men's section of the conference, read the letter from the Chief Executive, which follows:

My Dear Mr. Cox: Many thanks for your letter of Dec. 19 which brings information concerning your plans for a New England citizenship conference in January. I note it is your purpose to devote particular attention to the matter of law enforcement. A number of state and regional conferences on this general subject have been held in the past few weeks, and the reports which have come from them are altogether gratifying. They indicate a development of a strength and growing sentiment for vigorous and unqualified insistence upon the enforcement of law, which can only be regarded as excellent augury for the Nation. I hope your New England conference will be fruitful of the most satisfactory results. Most sincerely yours,

CALVIN COOLIDGE

Dr. Charles W. Elliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, said that the problem of law enforcement is the most important object before the American people today, "with the one exception of our taking an adequate stand in the contention for peace in the world." There are, he continued, two principal methods for the securing of law enforcement:

First get rid of the thousands of enforcement officials who are claimed by Senators and Representatives as their personal spoils.

Secondly, action by the few states that have already put at the disposal of the federal officers the state police forces for the enforcement of the prohibitory law and amendment. Massachusetts is one of the lingering states in this respect.

The Rev. E. Talmadge Root, executive secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Churches and chairman of the executive committee of the New England conference, reported that 800 citizens had already responded to invitations to join the conference, and to use their influence to make the occasion a great success. J. Weston Allen, formerly attorney general, acting chairman of the entire gathering, said that the fruits of the recent citizenship conference at Washington were already more abundant and more important than any of its members had hoped.

CITIZENS DEMAND LAW ENFORCEMENT

NORTH PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 28 (Special)—Definite and speedy action toward better enforcement of the law was demanded here last night at a mass meeting of citizens in the Fruit Hill fire station. The meeting was called as a protest against conditions under the administration of George P. Willis, the chief of police.

Resolutions were passed declaring that "unless the chief of police speedily moves for the enforcement of the law upon orders of the town council, he be removed." Speakers attacked Edgar B. Hurdis, Republican state committeeman, alleging that he made no move to obtain better conditions when he was in power, and that his sudden appearance on the scene of law enforcement was actuated by personal spite against the chief of police.

COMPULSORY FRUIT GRADING PROPOSED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 28 (Special)—The State Board of Agriculture has voted to ask for the passage of a law requiring farmers to register trade names and to provide for the grading of fruit offered for sale. According to members of the board, the grading of products, if required by law, would gain the native products an advantage in the market in competition with western products which are graded under requirements of growers associations.

The board will ask the Legislature to vest it with the power to appoint a state forestry commissioner. An appropriation of \$10,000 to provide for protection against forest fires, establish a state nursery, and erect more watch towers for forest wardens will be sought.

PROGRAM PLANNED FOR NEW YEAR'S EVE

Official Boston will celebrate New Year's Eve from 10 to 12 o'clock, under the supervision of the Director of Public Celebrations.

The fountain in the Frog Pond will be illuminated. From 10 to 12 there will be band music and community singing, with special features marking the departure of the old year and the arrival of 1924. Mayor Curley will deliver a New Year's message.

CANDIDATE FOR DELEGATE

BIDDEFORD, Me., Dec. 28—Judge John P. Deering, classmate and roommate of President Coolidge when they were at Amherst College, announced yesterday that he was a candidate for selection as a delegate to the Republican national convention at Cleveland next June. He was a candidate for Governor in the Republican primaries in 1922 and 1923. He said that if selected he would go "pledged to Calvin Coolidge, first, last and all the time."

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COAL REPORT URGES SPECULATION CURB

Would Restrict Jobbers' Manipulation of Fuel in Transit—Recommends Substitutes

Speculation by wholesalers and jobbers in coal while it is in transit from the mines to the consumers should be prevented by giving the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to control the dealers and to protect the consumers, urges the Joint Special Coal Investigating Committee, which today filed its final report to the Massachusetts Legislature in the State House. At the same time the committee renewed its declaration, made previously, that by the use of substitutes the anthracite fuel problem in this State could be solved. The committee says the people can save \$44,000,000 yearly by burning bituminous.

The committee at the outset says it finds "no means of guaranteeing an adequate supply of anthracite, to say nothing of limiting the cost to a figure which may be called reasonable," and also that "there is no present justification for a retail price for the domestic sizes of anthracite in excess of \$15.50 a ton at the mines." It declares that the anthracite prices should drop from now on. In its investigation the committee found an ancient statute, originating from an enactment of 1799, which gives cities and towns broad powers for local regulation of the coal business, saying they "may establish ordinances and by-laws, with suitable penalties, for the inspection, survey, measurement and sale of coal brought therein for sale."

That the so-called "pure coal" of last year "has been an effective means of improving the quality of coal coming into Massachusetts, without interfering with the supply" is another assertion by the committee which opposes any thought of repeal. The continuation of the special commission on the necessities of life is recommended and it is proposed that this state organization test the southeastern district in Massachusetts to discover the practical possibility of developing that possible source of supply of coal.

Coal 25 Per Cent Wasted

The committee says it "believes that one out of every four tons of fuel is wasted by unnecessary loss of heat through walls and windows, inefficient firing, overheating and lack of knowledge of the proper handling of the fuel." Some standardization of the use of the coal is urged, and it is proposed that new buildings, for the purpose of minimizing heat losses, and instructions for the burning of various fuels in small heating units, based on scientific experiment, would be of great benefit to the public. Appropriation of \$10,000 for the use of the division of industrial co-operation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology or some other agency, to study and report on these questions is recommended.

Regulation of the sale and price of coke in times of stress by the Emergency Fuel Administrator is proposed as "the committee means to present justification for the retail coke prices of last winter, which reached as high as \$17.50 a ton." Use of this fuel in homes is to be encouraged, the committee adds. The Pennsylvania tonnage tax, which yields "an annual tribute of about \$5,000,000 from consumers of anthracite," should be repealed, the committee insists, and the review of Pennsylvania rail rates on anthracite from the mines to tidewater at Philadelphia by the State and Interstate Commerce Commission is proposed to consider possible reductions in the rates now charged.

The committee recommends that federal legislation be enacted providing for complete publicity of the accounts of the anthracite, including operators' accounts and their affiliated sales organizations, as well as transportation companies and the labor unions. This is the first report by any commission, it is said, to recommend that the accounts of the miners' organizations should be made public.

It is advised that the President be authorized to appoint special commissions of conciliation and inquiry when disputes in the anthracite field threaten the continuation of production. It also is recommended that the form of the contract between the operators and the miners be brought up to date and that penalties be provided in case of breach by either party and methods of enforcement be established. It further is urged that the President be advised before the expiration of mining agreements as to any points of differences between operators and miners that they cannot adjust between themselves.

Speculation in Transit

Review and readjustment of railroad rates on coal, hard and soft, by the Interstate Commerce Commission

is advocated as well as the establishing of joint all-rail rates for shipments to New England of "smokeless," low-volatile, sized, bituminous coals from the districts in which they are produced.

The extension of the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission to cover the establishment of water as well as rail rates of interstate shipments of fuel is proposed. It is also advised that some "means be found for preventing speculation by jobbers and wholesalers in coal while in transit from mines to consumers."

The committee advises that the Federal Government through some agency should have the power to place restrictions on the export of anthracite in time of emergency but no absolute embargo is asked.

Standardization of the sizes and regulation of the quality of anthracite produced and shipped from Pennsylvania is recommended by the committee for action by the Congress since neither the Pennsylvania authorities nor the operators show any disposition so to do. The committee's report was unanimous, the only difference of opinion being in the possible compulsory arbitration settlement of mining disputes and the writing of scales of wages.

The committee consists of: John W. Haigis, Senator from Greenfield, chairman; John M. Gibbs, Senator from Falmouth; Charles P. Howard, Senator from Reading; Henry L. Shattuck, Representative from Boston, vice-chairman; James D. Bentley, Representative from Swampscott; William P. Thomas Jr., Representative from Fall River; Gustave W. Everberg, Representative from Woburn; John Mitchell, Representative from Springfield; John H. O'Connell, Representative from Boston; and Wendell D. Howe, Representative from Watertown, secretary.

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BILLBOARD WAR TO BE FURTHERED

New Regulations of Massachusetts Will Remedy Defects

Massachusetts' war on billboards will be carried a long step forward early next month with the adoption of a new set of billboard license regulations by the State Highway Commission. William F. Williams, Commissioner of Public Works, today told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the new department rules will thoroughly cover the subject of billboards, and that their use and the resultant depreciable effect upon the natural scenery will be greatly minimized.

The commissioner's statement is in line with recent activity in the middle west, where authorities have been quick to sense the public's disapproval of what has been considered a nuisance. It has been brought to Mr. Williams' attention that in Minnesota, for example, workmen are at present engaged in removing all sorts of signs and posters from fences and trees bordering the state highway. In view of the declared attitude of officials at the State House in Boston, motor enthusiasts and others in Massachusetts have expressed the hope that the principal roadways in this Commonwealth will likewise soon be freed of their wall of glaring, view-obstructing posters.

SHRINERS RE-ELECT WALTER W. MORRISON

Walter W. Morrison was elected Illustrious Potentate of Aleppo Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, for the tenth consecutive year last night and was the recipient of a gift of \$2500. It was estimated that about 8000 Nobles were present in the Mechanics Building. The membership of Aleppo Temple was announced to be 14,658.

Other officers of Aleppo are: F. H. Appleton, Chief Rabbi; J. D. Robertson, Assistant Rabbi; James S. Blake, High Priest and Prophet; Samuel W. Haskell, Oriental Guide; Joseph W. Work, treasurer; Benjamin W. Rowell, recorder; F. L. Nagle, trustee of the permanent fund for three years; F. H. Appleton and J. D. Robertson, representatives to the Imperial Council.

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FORMER PREMIER REBUKES ALFONSO

Mutual Recriminations Reported
to Have Ended With Letter
of Amity From the King

MADRID, Dec. 14 (Special Correspondence)—The activity of the leading politicians who have been eclipsed by the Dictator has been less marked since the recent temporary effervescence, but it is anticipated that more will be heard of certain matters when the King and Gen. Primo de Rivera are back in Madrid after their expedition to Italy.

An interesting and important development in regard to the politicians is the announcement which certain journals have made concerning the recriminations which have been indulged in by the King and the Count de Romanones, his oldest political friend and Liberal ex-Prime Minister. It is said that the King addressed a strong letter of reproach to the Count after the visit paid him by the Count de Romanones and Señor Melquides Alvarez, as presidents, respectively, of the Senate and the Chamber, appealing to him to summon the Cortes and prevent a breach of the Constitution. It is now confirmed that such a letter was sent, and, while the reproaches were firm, the King let it appear that he was actuated more by sorrow than anger.

The Count appeared to be utterly crushed by the royal reproaches, considering that his action in reminding the King of Article 32 of the Constitution, was not only improper, but eminently friendly to his Majesty. On receiving the King's letter he lost no time in making a very pointed reply, and it was sent to the palace on the same day. In this letter he reminded the King of some salient points of Spanish political history in which it did not appear that the politicians whom the King now seemed to regard with so much disdain had served his Majesty and the country badly nor without the utmost sacrifice to themselves. The Count enumerated the principal services rendered by the politicians of the old régime to his royal father, to his mother, Queen Maria Cristina, and to himself, and reminded him that three premiers, Antonio Canovas, Señor Canalejas, and Señor Dato, belonging to the parties who were now contemptuously cast aside and insulted, had paid with their lives for their devotion to the monarchy.

It is stated that the King was much affected by this letter, and immediately sent the Count an assurance of his grateful friendship.

SCOTTISH NO-LICENSE

FOLK STILL HOPEFUL

EDINBURGH, Dec. 17 (Special Correspondence)—Mr. Glizzen, secretary of the Edinburgh Citizens' No-License Council, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he was not discouraged at the result of the polls under the Temperance (Scotland) Act. He did not attribute the apparently poor results to any special effort on the part of the trade, or to the work of the Public House Reform League, but to the unenlightened thought of the electorate.

It was a question of education, and he thoroughly approved of local option, whatever other schemes or acts of Parliament might be brought forward in the temperance cause. The opportunity of education in the triennial poll was apparent to all and was cheap at the money. Opponents complained that the poll cost Edinburgh £4000, but this sum was a drop in the bucket to what the campaign cost the trade.

British Empire Exhibition Notes

Wembley, England, Dec. 17 (Special Correspondence)—SOUTH AFRICA is putting her heart and soul into the British Empire Exhibition. She was late in getting to work on her buildings at Wembley. Now she is forging ahead. The task of shipping exhibits from South Africa has already begun. On arrival the goods will be stored and classified at Southampton, whence they will be conveyed to Wembley by rail as they are needed. In addition to her fine collection of living ostriches, South Africa is sending over specimens of sheep and goats.

A South African horticulturist is expected over in a few weeks. The business of laying out the gardens connected with the Union Pavilion will be placed in his hands. It is proposed to show in actual growth as many native plants as possible. Examples of wild game are being prepared by Messrs. Roland Ward's, mounted in characteristic environments of wild aloes and rocks. This collection will make a striking tableau in the Central Hall of the Pavilion.

An eighteenth century Dutch war-horn (front parlor), fully furnished with typical Dutch furniture, will be reproduced in the Cape Town section in the foreground of an ingeniously built scenic fragment of the Cape Peninsula.

Every branch of Union activity will be represented in some way or another, for South Africa believes that the British Empire Exhibition offers an unrivaled opportunity of showing to the world what she is capable of in industry and as a place of settlement.

Ulster is to be prominently represented at the exhibition. Though it will not have a special pavilion of its own in the grounds, the Government of Northern Ireland has taken a large site of over 7000 square feet, at the junction of the two main avenues in the Palace of Industry, in which to display its industries.

One of the chief attractions in it will be a model of Belfast harbor, built on a very large scale, showing the wide range of docks, wharves, sheds, buildings, shipyards and the immense

Vain Search Made for Secondhand Car With Many Qualities

By a Staff Correspondent

LONDON, Dec. 17—"I owned one of them cars for 10 years, and it cost me 'undreds in repairs," said the taxi driver disparagingly as he dropped me at the office of the seventeenth motor firm I had got him to drive me to in London.

I am in search of the automobile that is to be the best value at the least cost. It must be roomy, because the family is big. It must not be readily put out of order, because that would mean expense. It must be easy to drive, because mother as well as father are to guide it about. It must be low powered, because in England there is a heavy tax on vehicles that goes up as the engine increases in size. It must have reliable brakes, because hills are steep and baby is to have outings in it. Its lamps must be dependable, because the roads are narrow and father gets back late from work. It must be strong, because Aunt Mary and Uncle George are heavy and sometimes want a lift to the next town to shop. It must look respectable, otherwise mother will not enjoy going out visiting in it.

The finding of it seemed quite simple in the beginning. John Smith, who lives over the way, said I'd only to ask the Automobile Association which was the best make to buy and then send round a cheque. But John Smith is rich and I am not. I went to the Automobile Association and they told me not of one firm, but of a number. They also mentioned makers' prices that are quite beyond my reach. So I decided I would get something second-hand.

I also learnt about defects liable to be found in second-hand cars, and they are almost as numerous as the people who have these articles for sale. Even the horse dealer seems a child to the merchant who buys worn out automobiles and patches them up to look like new.

I visited 'second-hand concerns whose name is legion, and then I found out something else. It is that while the market is full of high powered automobiles in every kind of condition and at prices often so low as to be truly astonishing, this is not the case with cars possessed of the particular attributes I want.

It is true that they are being turned out in this country in enormous numbers as well as being imported from the United States and elsewhere. Mass production has not yet been going on here for many years, however, and the supply has by no means as yet overtaken the demand. I have been astonished to find how quickly anything of the nature of a bargain is snapped up; and how firm are the prices asked for all the more reliable makes.

On the other hand, there appears to be no difficulty whatever in obtaining at quite reasonable rates, expert advice from motor authorities of undeniable weight. There is no need, therefore, for the novice to find himself taken in. Nevertheless the search for the really desirable second-hand automobile for the small owner is by no means devoid of difficulty. I am still looking for mine.

ANOTHER BRIDGE URGED
MONTREAL, Que., Dec. 23 (Special Correspondence)—Speedy construction of another St. Lawrence River bridge from Delorimere Avenue, Montreal, east, across the lower end of St. Helen's Island, to Longueuil on the South Shore, was urged upon the Dominion and Provincial governments by politicians, mayors and business men of the South Shore counties at a large meeting in Sorel. The plans, which call for a trestle over St. Mary's current between the city and St. Helen's Island high enough to permit the largest Canadian liners to pass underneath, have been approved by the local Harbor Commission.

The five cross-channel boats which leave Belfast every night for Great Britain will also be shown on the model, clearing out into the fairway of the channel. The steamship companies will demonstrate the shipment of goods and will have models of the Olympic and other liners which were constructed at Belfast.

The linen industry exhibit will show linen in all stages of manufacture. There will be a big colored linen display, which will be so arranged as to make an attractive interior decoration for the pavilion. A damask loom will be at work producing table napkins, bleached and finished, for visitors to take away as souvenirs of the exhibition, a design of which will be woven into the linen. Special lighting will be used to enhance the beauty of the linen display.

The interior of the building will be decorated with friezes depicting Ulster industries. The exterior of the building will bear the heraldic arms of the Province and its six counties, together with Londonderry and Belfast cities.

The general trade of Ulster will be fully represented. Agriculture, engineering, distilling, mineral water manufacture and other industries will have displays.

A special section will be devoted to plastic and applied arts, to which Ulster artists and craftsmen will have displays.

One of the chief attractions in it will be a model of Belfast harbor, built on a very large scale, showing the wide range of docks, wharves, sheds, buildings, shipyards and the immense

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\$20,000 expended on house for this season, making it a new house.
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European—modern, heart of city. Clean, comfortable, reasonable. Café. Garage. Near new, Municipal eighteen-hole golf course.
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Whether it is as old as the hills or the very latest—is now being enjoyed more keenly and with thorough satisfaction in America's Queen City of Outdoor Sports.
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Rebuilding London by Whole Streets on Loftier Lines

Special Correspondence

THE average Londoner, who prides himself on knowing all the important buildings of the metropolis, at least from the outside, now finds that he is living in a strange and unintelligible city. He cannot understand why the little cozy restaurant where he used to dine on an evening has disappeared, and its site been covered by a wilderness of bricks and scaffolding; why the two-story "shop" which served him and his father for many years has given way to a grand "emporium" where the prices are as expensive as the plate-glass windows.

Not one building, but many, have gone in this fashion during the last few years, whole streets of them, and the process still continues. It seemed to begin when the leases in Regent Street, held under the Crown for the curious period of 99 years, came to an end. Most of the leases were at a rent which in these days seems ridiculous, though it may have been ample when the leases were granted. The price of land had risen enormously in those 99 years; and a commensurate rent could not be charged on the law buildings out of which Nash made his famous "Quadrant." So the "Quadrant" had to go; and in the place of the low buildings we are getting structures which tower six, seven or eight stories high, and fill the average Londoner with terror that the dreaded "skyscraper" is upon him at last.

The skyscraper would have been in London years ago, if London were like New York and founded on the solid rock. It is founded on clay, and that unstable base puts a limit to the height to which its buildings may rise. But within the limits of "the clay line," so to speak, London is showing remarkable activity. Regent Street is not the only thoroughfare where those giant triangular structures which, for some inscrutable reason are called "scotchmen," and which bear on the topmost platform the long-armed crane which hauls girders and blocks of stone and other building materials into position, are at work. These "scotchmen" may be seen at work near London Bridge, where the one remaining arch of old London Bridge, built seven centuries ago, has had to make way for a huge commercial building. Behind the statue of King William IV, on the site where Falstaff made merry in the Boar's Head Tavern, "scotchmen" have dragged another tall building into position. Rebuilding is going on in Euston Road, where a valiant attempt is being made to give some kind of architectural character to that dingy and much-despised thoroughfare. "Scotchmen" have been at work in the Strand, arching the New Tivoli, and their labors have not ceased, for the old building of Coutts' Bank is coming down, in readiness for a taller and more imposing structure than ever came into the dreams of the shrewd old Scot who founded the establishment.

Building here, building there, building everywhere: it is going on all over the place. No wonder the average citizen is puzzled and apt to lose his bearings. But he may comfort himself with the reflection that London will be a fine place when it is finished!

Publicity and Popularity in the Reluctant Land of Gaul

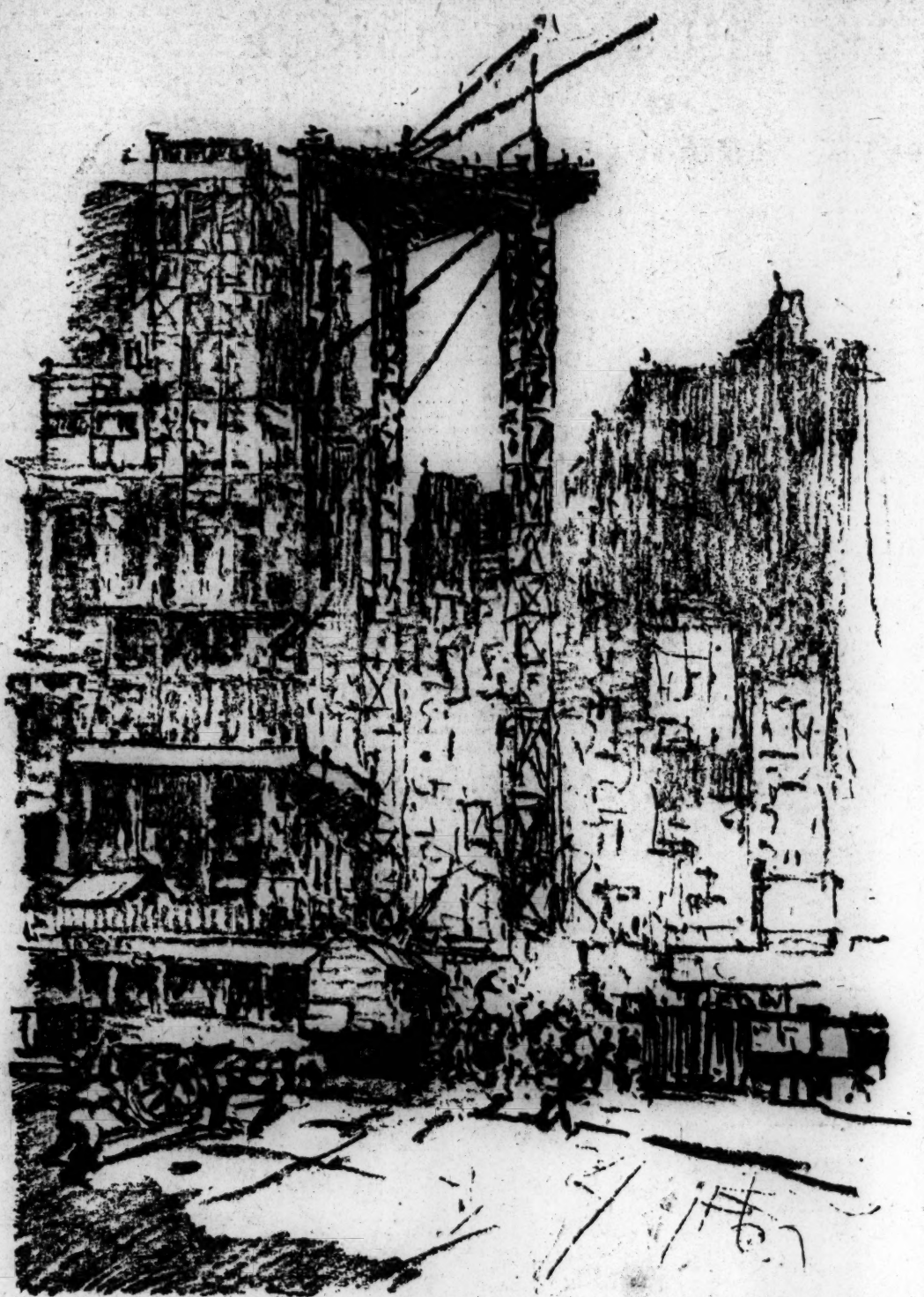
Special Correspondence

FRENCHMEN have an innate prejudice against the use of publicity as a constructive factor in national affairs, and, as business men, they see no object in blazoning the horizon with their name or trademark. This point of view was so novel to the writer, fresh from the glittering eloquence of the New York skyline, that she determined to investigate the matter of publicity in France.

To resolve a director from the aggregation that goes to make up a business firm or association, it was necessary to unwind meters of bureaucratic red tape, to be "put to the door" by obsequious functionaries, and to pass hours of idle waiting in impenetrable anterooms. When at last the inquirer succeeded in meeting the head of the largest shoe manufactory in France, it was to find him entirely suspicious of the word journalist, which had been attached to her name in the introduction.

"French people do not like publicity," he said, hastening to relieve the American of any misapprehension. "We are doubtful of the 'tapage' made about a man and his works. There is an old proverb which says: 'Le bien ne fait pas le bruit, le bruit ne fait pas le bien.'"

Upon the promise of the investigator not to employ his name or that of his company, the director relaxed into volubility. The manufacture of shoes was to him a matter of art. Slippers of exquisite workmanship were handled like bibelots in the showing, while he explained the organization's



Rebuilding London

From a Drawing by Lawrence Walker

effort to maintain the variety and quality of its production rather than to augment it.

The interview ended with something like an imploring gesture on the part of the Frenchman as he reiterated his request for anonymity.

He proved to be no exception in French business circles. Whether the business was established or not, indifference to the value of publicity was the same.

There was a certain artistic designer, whose marked ability was hidden like the proverbial leaven. He had this to say in response to the American's offer to tell others of his work: "Do not speak of my work to anyone, I pray you. I have orders enough to make my living. If you gave me publicity, I should have too many and thus would be unable to devote so much care to each creation."

The instinct of independence, illustrated among the working class by their half-hearted support of labor unions, also is expressed in their refusal to accept an imposed opinion. This is particularly noticeable in the provinces, where a product, launched by carefully organized publicity, has failed to win their allegiance.

The provincial tradesman continues to believe, therefore, that the most desirable clientele is secured by preserving personal relations.

It is the falling business, the inferior article, that resorts to publicity in France. A banker in a small city in Anjou, remarking upon the rather extensive publicity a neighboring firm had undertaken, said, "Poor people, I know that their business was going badly, but I did not believe it had come to this pass."

Excess of publicity causes the popu-

lar artist to become ridiculous, the statesman to lose his prestige. The decadent ideas expressed in Rodin's last creations, which were acclaimed by a vociferous public, lost the opinion of his discriminating admirers, and his passing saw the waning of his favor in France. "Le Penseur," today, is spoken of as "The man with the toothache," and the superb "Thinker," who once brooded over Paris from the Valerian Hill, is now regulated to the Hotel Biron's Garden.

The brusque diminution of Clemenceau's popularity in France came in large part from an excessively autistic campaign on the part of his friends to make him the President of the Republic.

Joffre, Foch, and Pétain have never permitted themselves to be drawn from retirement into too great notoriety, and this is the secret of their continuing popularity with a nation whose hot-headed approval has been known to cool overnight.

Reserve, which is conspicuous in the make-up of this people, intensifies their dislike of publicity in intimate affairs of family life. Newspaper publication of pictures of newly wedded couples, with descriptions of wedding

toilettes and presents are innovations still mooted in Paris and not yet considered in the provinces.

The same reluctance to employ publicity is apparent in charitable activities. Until the eve of the war the French Red Cross had never appealed to the public for funds by means of advertisements, pamphlets or similar means.

There has always been a prejudice in France against a literary career, particularly among the aristocratic people. Young literary aspirants have been disinherited for their choice of a calling. This is because a man of letters is apt to write of himself and his immediate circle, which smacks of "battage," of publicity, and this well-bred people eschew with horror. With peculiar appropriateness, the French commemorate their ideals and their attainments at the resting place of an Unknown Soldier.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON—Motion Pictures

FENWAY
MASSACHUSETTS AVE. AND BOYLSTON
Continues from 12:30

LAST WEEK
"Big Brother"

A Paramount Picture
"NO LOADING"
Vocal and Dance Interlude
"THE CYCLE OF LIFE"
Starting Sat.
"West of the Water Tower"

Added Attraction
Mr. Ray in PERSON
Each Performance ALL FIRST WEEK
PRICES: Daily Mats. 50c. 1st. Nights 50c.
\$1.50, except Sat., Sun., Holidays
SEATS ON SALE THURSDAY

POWDER RIVER
(Third Successful Week)
The Official U.S.
Government
War Pictures
Presented Under the Auspices of the Veterans of Foreign Wars—State of Mass.
TREMONT TEMPLE
Twice Daily—2:10, 8:10 P. M.
MATINEES 50c. CHILDREN 25c.
EVENINGS 50c. 75c. \$1.00.

MOTION PICTURES

Park Theatre, Boston
44th St. Theatre, New York
Woods Theatre, Chicago
Stillman Theatre, Cleveland

NOW PLAYING TWICE DAILY
REX INGRAM'S
SCARAMOUCHE
A METRO PICTURE
ALICE TERRY RAMON NOVARRO LEWIS STONE
"An Eighteenth Century document of haunting beauty and rare restraint."—The Christian Science Monitor.
Missouri Theatre, Kansas City Capitol Theatre, San Francisco
Palace Theatre, Montreal

ST. JAMES
MAT. 2:15
Except Thurs.
8:10
EVENING 8:15

Boston Stock Company—THE
Cinderella Man
A Sweet Love Story for Old and Young
is Delighting Everybody
—BRING THE KIDDER

REDLANDS, CAL.
BUSY-B-CAFE
110 E. STATE STREET, REDLANDS, CALIF.
W. E. BLANKEN, PROP.

LOS ANGELES
ORANGE TEA SHOP
640 South Hope Street
LUNCHEON AFTERNOON TEA DINNER

DIXIE KITCHEN
CAFETERIA
LUNCHEON
DINNER
9 East 44th Street
CLOSED SUNDAYS

COLONIAL
MAT. 2:15
EVENING 8:10
"THE PERFECT MUSICAL COMEDY"

HELEN OF TROY
NEW YORK
ORIGINAL NEW YORK CAST

RESTAURANTS

NEW YORK
Ye Friendly Inn
55 WEST 47TH STREET
Lunch 11:30 to 2:30. Dinner 5:30 to 8:30
Sunday Dinner 8:30 to 8:30. HOME COOKING

NEW YORK
COPLEY
THEATRE
Tel. Back Bay 0701
Seats Down Town
Fleete's, Shepard's,
Jordan's and White's

NEW YORK
Henry Jewett's
Repertory Company
One Week Only
The Conjuror
Version of Dickens'
COPLEY
THEATRE
Tel. Back Bay 0701
Seats Down Town
Fleete's, Shepard's,
Jordan's and White's

New Stamp Designs in Belgian Congo, Greece, Turkey

BELGIUM'S one and only colony has always had attractive stamps, and the new series is no exception. The designs all show typical figures of the native population. The recess-plates were made by the American Bank Note Company from Mr. Emile Vloors' drawings. The stamps are printed on white unwatermarked wave-paper in sheets of 100 and perforated 12. It may be recalled that it was this same company that engraved and printed the effective set of three stamps which was issued during the Olympic Games at Antwerp in 1920, and no doubt the excellent workmanship shown on this occasion created a good impression with the Belgian postal administration.

Seven values have appeared up to the present and others are expected, including the two high denominations, 5 and 10 francs. These are the 5 centime, orange-yellow (native chief with extraordinary headdress); 10 centime, green, and 15 centime, brown (native woman); 25 centime, red-brown (basket-weaving); 50 centime, pale blue (native hunter); 75 centime, orange (mat-making); 1 franc, sepia (potter). For the time in the postal history of the Congo a complete series of postage due stamps has been prepared for use. These are not unlike the type used in the parent country but, appropriately, the border design is of palm trees and Oriental foliage. Hitherto, additional postage has been accounted for by overprinting current stamps with the word "Taxes" with a handstamp. The new permanent series include 5 centime, brown; 10 centime, carmine; 15 centime, violet; 30 centime, yellow-green; 50 centime, ultramarine; and 1 franc, gray; all are perforated 14.

First Congo Stamps

Even today this territory is invariably referred to as the Congo Free State and as such it was recognized by the powers in 1885, the United States being the first to tender this official recognition. It owed its origin almost entirely to the personality of one man, King Leopold II of Belgium, and although the idea of opening up this part of the African Continent was originally an international undertaking it eventually became entirely a Belgian enterprise, dominated by the King and financially aided from his private purse. Jan. 1, 1885, the state issued its first stamps, which were very similar to the Belgian series current at the time. The profile of the King and decorative border were designed by Mr. Hendricks, and engraved by Mr. Doms, two artists responsible for many of the Belgian stamps of this period. It is interesting to note that at the time of this first issue of stamps the European inhabitants in this territory of some 900,000 square miles numbered 254; of these only 46 were Belgians.

Late in 1894 a series of remarkably beautiful pictorial stamps was supplied by Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., of London; these were prepared from the diorama of views shown by Mr. Moles and Mr. P. van Engelen at the Antwerp Exhibition earlier in the same year. This issue was inscribed "Independence State of Congo," but apart from the appearance of this title on the postal

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK

CORT 34TH STREET, Eves. 8:30
Mats. 7:30, Sat. 2:30
Molnar's Sparkling
Comedy of "The Swan"
Romance
New names have been added to the list of plays, will offer a new play to the often-banned request: "What do you recommend for us to do in the theatre?"—The Christian Science Monitor.

KLAW THEATRE, W. 45th St., Eves. 8:30
Mats. 7:30, Sat. 2:30
"Meet the Wife"
A comedy of gorgeous costumes—usually enriched and at times lifted to the skies—Miss Boland is a joy throughout.—Times.

THEATRE, W. 45th St., Eves. 8:30
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issues the position of the territory remained precisely the same. Belgium did not want the responsibility of colonial possessions, but found herself placed in such a peculiar position that the annexation was found to be imperative. Accordingly the state ceased to exist Nov. 14, 1908, and it was this change which accounted for the remaining stamps being overprinted "Congo Belge." Handstamps were made in Brussels, of which seven were sent out to Boma and eight retained for use at home. This method, however, was found to be too slow and the bulk of the stock of old stamps was overprinted typographically.

A new permanent issue in the old pictorial design, but with the inscription altered to "Congo Belge," appeared in June, 1909. This series, however, was short-lived, being replaced six months later by stamps bearing the title in both French and Flemish. The pictorial issue introduced in 1894, with the exception of changes of color and minor alterations, has been in use for nearly 30 years, but these familiar designs now give place to the new series.

A Commemorative Series
The Turkish postal authorities became partial to the commemorative stamp during the war, and some collectors may recall those pictorials, suitably adorned with pyramids and triumphant Ottoman soldiery, which



A Native Hunter

were prepared for conquest in the East. These triumphs did not materialize, and the stamps were later more or less obliterated with a verbiage inscription and used for ordinary purposes at home. There is now to be a series of stamps in honor of the Peace Treaty so lately ratified, the design showing a view of Sakhar and a portrait of Mustafa Kemal. There are eight denominations, and the numbers printed are given in brackets: 1/2 plaster, green (500,000); 3 plaster, violet (1,000,000); 4 1/2 plaster, red (300,000); 5 plaster, brown (1,000,000); 7 1/2 plaster, blue (100,000); 50 plaster, orange (41,000); 100 plaster, lilac (28,000); 200 plaster, brown (25,000).

Something new may be expected shortly from Australia, as the powers that be are anything but satisfied with the present 1 1/2d. stamp, and certainly

AMUSEMENTS

CHICAGO

GEO. COHAN'S GRAND WED. MAT. SAT.
George M. Cohan's International Success
Little Nellie Kelly
With ELIZABETH HINES and the Entire
Original Boston Cast

NEW YORK
PRINCESS
48th St., E. of B'way
Eves. 8:30, Sat. 2:30
Mats. 7:30, Sun. 2:30
WITH LUCILLE LA VERNE
National
Theatre, 41st St., E. of B'way
Eves. 8:30, Sat. 2:30
Mats. 7:30, Sun. 2:30
"Holds one's interest from first to final curtain."—Rathbone, Sun.

Walter HAMPDEN
In CYRANO de BERGERAC
48th St., E. of B'way
Eves. 8:30, Sat. 2:30
Mats. 7:30, Sun. 2:30
A new mystery-melodrama
BY ELEANOR ROBSON & HARRIET FORD

Vanderbilt
48th St., E. of B'way
Eves. 8:30, Sat. 2:30
Mats. 7:30, Sun. 2:30
A new mystery-melodrama
BY ELEANOR ROBSON & HARRIET FORD

John Golden's Successes
Food for Chicken Feed
Laughs
At Little Theatre, West 44th St., "Splendid
with ROBERTA ARNOLD
Eves. 8:30, Mat. 7:30, Sat. 2:30

7th HEAVEN
BOOTH Theatre, West 45th St.
Matinee Every Day Christmas Week.

NEW YORK
TIMES SQUARE
W. 42 St., Eves. 8:30
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
JANE
COWL
in "ROMEO
and JULIET"
Winter Garden Theatre, West 46th St.
FIFTH YEARLY EDITION
Greenwich Village Polities
America's Greatest Annual Revue
Staged by JOHN MURRAY ANDERSON

PLYMOUTH
40th West of B'way
Matinee Thursday, Friday and Saturday
THE POTTERS
J. P. McEVOT'S NEW AMERICAN COMEDY
Has as many laughs as a strawberry has seeds.—Sun and Globe.

SAM H. HARRIS
MATINEES CHRISTMAS WEEK
Wed., Thurs., Fri., Sat. Seats Now. Lewis & Gordon (with Sam H. Harris) present THE
Nervous Wreck
WITH OTTO KRUGER & JUNE WALKER

GAITY
B'way & 40th St.
Eves. 8:30, Mat. 7:30, Sat. 2:30
In "The Funniest Play MAUDE
of the year"
"AREN'T WE ALL"

NEW YORK
THEATRE, W. 45th St., Eves. 8:30
Mats. 7:30, Sat. 2:30
"Meet the Wife"
A comedy of gorgeous costumes—usually enriched and at times lifted to the skies—Miss Boland is a joy throughout.—Times.

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the color and general appearance of the design are open to criticism. It is said that a pictorial design is favored, and drawings may be called for by the postal authorities. New Zealand has celebrated the return of penny postage by the introduction of a special stamp of the denomination in rose, featuring as the main design a map of the country, the border rep-



A Congo Potter

representing scroll work in the form of Maori carving. The artist is Mr. W. R. Rock, the engraver of Lambton Quay.

Philatelic News From Greece
A new series of stamps is now being prepared for Greece, and the Postal Bureau is calling on local artists for designs, which must depict special subjects. It is also noted that the stamps are to be properly perforated and not in the zig-zag, roulette fashion of recent years. The issue will be something quite different from previous emissions from Greece, for this country has been most conservative on the subject of stamp designs. The head of Hermes, or Mercury, as we generally call the god, supplied the stamp design for the first 40 years of the postal history of Greece, to be followed by a full-length picture after Giovanni da Bologna's representation of the Delty, and the present series includes only celebrities from the Greek mythology. The coming issue, however, breaks new ground, for there is a vast difference between a modern battleship and Apollo throwing the discus, and a view of the White Tower at Salonika is certainly more modern than the ruins of the Acropolis.

**AMERICAN BANKERS
ASSOCIATION MAKES
RECOMMENDATIONS**

Would Divorce Supervision
From Other Functions of
State Government

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—The divorce of state bank supervision from all other activities of State Government is advocated in the annual report of the state bank division of the American Bankers' Association to the parent body, made public here.

"State bankers are vitally interested that the highest efficiency be maintained in the offices of all state banking supervisors and commissioners," the report says. "Therefore, we favor the divorce of bank supervision from all other functions of State Government to the end that commissioners and banking superintendents may devote their entire attention to the administration of banking affairs and bank examination."

"The tenor of the banking superintendents should be made more certain and lasting, and not subject to political change. Sufficient compensation should be provided to attract men of the best ability. We believe that men should be chosen for the examination service who have had a practical banking experience, preferably from actual banking experience."

Federal Reserve Membership

Membership of state-chartered banking institutions in the federal reserve system has again become a question of national interest, and the state bank division will make the subject one of its prominent activities during the coming year, the report also says.

"A joint committee has been appointed by Congress to investigate the reasons underlying the fact that the state banks are not joining the federal reserve system," it continues. "The state bank division approves the fundamental principles upon which the system is based, fully appreciates its proved effectiveness as a splendid stabilizing influence in maintaining the financial integrity of our country, and desires to render any assistance possible in curing existing defects to the end that its facilities may be made more widely available. A special committee of five members has been appointed by the president of the division to assist in compiling the information sought on this subject, with authority to present the data obtained to the committee of the division, a special hearing if deemed advisable."

In regard to agricultural conditions, investigated by the farm finance committee of the division, the report says: "Credit requirements in the farming industry now seem to be adequately provided for. At least opportunity should be given for a thorough test of the recent credit situation before additional proposals are made."

"There is a widespread belief that the farming industry has not suffered unduly in recent years from a lack of credit facilities. It is well known, however, that in many communities just the opposite has been true and farmers have readily admitted that credit was too easy to obtain."

European Situation

"It seems that a solution of the ills that beset the European situation at present must be sought elsewhere than in the realm of credit requirements. The economic situation in Europe has undoubtedly had much to do with throwing out of balance the inevitable relation between supply and demand, which has affected the farmer quickly and adversely. When the adjustment to normal conditions is brought about, relief will be afforded by the playing of an outlet for the surplus production of the farm."

"Probably the most promising avenue of relief for the industry just now is the establishment of co-operative marketing associations, not for speculative purposes, but for the orderly marketing of crops and other products. This plan of action has been tried in various sections of the country with increasing success."

"If sanely conceived and wisely administered in accordance with recognized economic principles, the plan of co-operative marketing should speedily enable the farming industry to become master of its own destiny and take its rightful place among other industries with the certain assurance to those engaged in it that they will receive a reasonable profit for their time and capital expended above the cost of production."

DIVIDENDS

Gray & Davis, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share, payable Jan. 1, 1924, to stockholders of record Jan. 1, 1924.

The Pennsylvania Company declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. Stock is all owned by Pennsylvania Railroad. The dividend is payable Dec. 31 to stock of record.

Western Power Company declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 21.

This put the preferred stock at a former rate of 6 per cent. The rate was increased as a settlement for accumulated dividends.

Southern Texas Electric Company declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent on the common, and the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 21.

United States Steel Corporation declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common, and the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 21.

Rockland & Rockport Lime Corporation declared an initial semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent on the common stock, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 21.

Firestone Tire & Rubber Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 21.

ILLINOIS TELEPHONE EXPANSION

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—The executive committee of the Illinois Bell Telephone Company has approved an expenditure of \$562,778 for a new plant in the city of Chicago, and \$27,017 for Illinois outside of Chicago, making a total of \$590,795. The total approved this year is \$19,597,694.

CITY OF NEW HAVEN BOND BIDS

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 28.—The city has asked for bids on eight separate bond issues aggregating \$45,000 at 4 1/2 per cent with maturity in 1930. The bonds are for paving, sewerage, and other general improvements.

**TRADING IN LONDON
MARKET SMALL BUT
SENTIMENT HOPEFUL**

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Trading on the stock exchange today was again on a small scale, but sentiment continued cheerful. Gilt-edged issues were strong on renewed banking support.

Home rails were unsettled on talk of a coming railroad strike. South American rails were in demand on improvement in the South American exchange rate.

French loans were stronger, in sympathy with improvement in the franc. Mining issues were quiet and industrials heavy. Oils receded slightly under realization.

Rio Tinto sold at 30 1/2 and Hudson's Bay at 5 1/2.

**WOOL MARKET IN
ENGLAND BUOYANT**

By Special Cable

BRADFORD, Dec. 28.—Holiday sentiment is prevalent in the wool trade, and the effect is felt also of year-end stock-taking. Prices are very firm, and much more business is being transacted than is usual at this time of the season.

The year 1923 closes with prices at the peak, and general confidence is felt regarding wool values and business prospects for the new year. Quotations are nominally unchanged, but show a hardening tendency.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call Loans	Boston	New York
Renewal rate	5 1/2%	5 1/2%
Outside com'l paper	5 1/2%	5 1/2%
Year money	5 1/2%	5 1/2%
Customers' com'l paper	5 1/2%	5 1/2%
Indiv'l cus. col' ins.	5 1/2%	5 1/2%

Today's Last

Bar silver in New York	64 1/2c	64 1/2c
Bar silver in London	33 1/2d	33 1/2d
Bar gold in London	94 1/2d	94 1/2d
Mexican dollar	49 1/2c	49 1/2c
Canadian ex. dis. (%)	2 1/2	2 1/2

Clearing House Figures

Exchanges	Boston	New York
Jan. 1 to Dec. 27	\$70,000,000	\$229,000,000
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Acceptance Market

Prime, 60-day	4 1/4% <th>4 1/4%</th>	4 1/4%
Prime, 90-day	4 1/4% <th>4 1/4%</th>	4 1/4%
Prime, 120-day	4 1/4% <th>4 1/4%</th>	4 1/4%
Prime, 150-day	4 1/4% <th>4 1/4%</th>	4 1/4%
Prime, 180-day	4 1/4% <th>4 1/4%</th>	4 1/4%
Prime, 210-day	4 1/4% <th>4 1/4%</th>	4 1/4%
Prime, 240-day	4 1/4% <th>4 1/4%</th>	4 1/4%
Prime, 270-day	4 1/4% <th>4 1/4%</th>	4 1/4%
Prime, 300-day	4 1/4% <th>4 1/4%</th>	4 1/4%
Prime, 330-day	4 1/4% <th>4 1/4%</th>	4 1/4%
Prime, 360-day	4 1/4% <th>4 1/4%</th>	4 1/4%

Foreign Exchange Rates

Currency	Current	Parity
London	\$4.84 1/2	\$4.84 1/2
Paris	100 francs	20.48 1/2
Brussels	100 francs	20.48 1/2
Amsterdam	100 guilder	20.48 1/2
Berlin	100 mark	20.48 1/2
Stockholm	100 krona	20.48 1/2
Helsinki	100 markka	20.48 1/2
Tampere	100 markka	20.48 1/2
Oslo	100 krona	20.48 1/2
Copenhagen	100 krona	20.48 1/2
Warsaw	100 zloty	20.48 1/2

Public Utility Earnings

Company	1923	1922
Southern California Edison	\$1,749,405	\$1,448,498
Edison Electric Power	\$65,984	\$64,089
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COMMODITY PRICES

Commodity	1923	1922
Wheat, No. 1 spring	1.34 1/2	1.32 1/2
Wheat, No. 2 red	1.23 1/2	1.21 1/2
Wheat, No. 3 white	1.23 1/2	1.21 1/2
Flour, Minn. pat.	1.15	1.10
Flour, Minn. pat.	1.15	1.10
Flour, Minn. pat.	1.15	1.10

RECORD MEAT PRODUCTION

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Production of meat in the year ending last September, according to estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture, was a record. A big jump in pork production was largely responsible for the increase, 10,000 metric tons being bought by the packers than in 1922.

PROVIDENCE FUEL RECEIPTS

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 28.—(Special.)—Notwithstanding the fact that the city yesterday included 50,000 barrels of oil from Tampico, Mexico, and 125 tons of anthracite coal from four colliers brought to the city, the total fuel receipts for the year ended Dec. 27, 1923, were 1,000,000 barrels of oil and 125 tons of coal.

MOLINE PLOW'S NEW POLICY

MOLINE, Ill., Dec. 28.—George N. Peck, president of the Moline Plow Company, announces that the company will discontinue the manufacture of harvesters at its Poughkeepsie, N. Y., plant and of tractors at Rock Island, Ill. Plants making plow implements here and at Minneapolis will continue to be sold.

**BIG FALLING OFF
IN MATURITIES OF
RAILROADS IN 1924**

Less Than \$150,000,000 Fall
Due Next Year—Individual
Amounts Small

The year 1924 will be a comparatively easy one for the railroads as far as meeting maturing obligations is concerned. No extensive financing will be required for this purpose since the total of bonds and notes falling due during the year will amount to only \$147,847,370, compared with \$196,952,230 in 1923, \$289,992,960 in 1922 and \$456,844,820 in 1921.

The carriers were heavy borrowers of new money for equipment purposes during the current year; industrial and foreign maturities are considerably lower than for 1923. Interest rates for corporate bonds in the coming year, therefore, should be favorably affected and those companies obliged to finance next year should find an easier money market.

A striking feature of 1924 railroad maturities is the small amount of the individual maturities, the largest for the year being Hocking Valley \$7,500,000 6 per cent notes due March 1, 1924. Below are given in detail the various railroad bonds and notes maturing in 1924, in the order of maturity. Amounts shown are \$500,000, grouped as miscellaneous bonds, mostly made up of equipment trusts:

JANUARY

Due	Corporate	Rate	Amount
Jan. 1 N Y Cent	10	4 1/2	\$2,000,000
Jan. 1 N Y Cent	10	4 1/2	\$2,000,000
Jan. 1 N Y Cent	10	4 1/2	\$2,000,000
Jan. 1 N Y Cent	10	4 1/2	\$2,000,000
Jan. 1 N Y Cent	10	4 1/2	\$2,000,000

Feb. 1 Hocking Valley notes 6 1/2% \$7,500,000

Feb. 1 Penna. & N. Y. Cent. 6 1/2% \$7,500,000

Feb. 1 N Y Cent 6 1/2% \$7,500,000

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RAILWAY EARNINGS

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD

Month	1923	1922
Nov.	\$1,038,299	\$1,041,844
Dec.	\$1,038,299	\$1,041,844
Jan.	\$1,038,299	\$1,041,844
Feb.	\$1,038,299	\$1,041,844
Mar.	\$1,038,299	\$1,041,844

AT BUFFALO LESS

BUFFALO, Dec. 28.—Grain receipts at this port during the lake navigation season of 1923 show a decrease of about 80,000 bushels compared with 1922. The Buffalo Corn Exchange estimates that receipts, including grain bound from the head of the lakes, will be 175,000,000 and 180,000,000 bushels.

Lake grain receipts for 1922 were 262,000,000 bushels, including winter wheat, 100,000,000 bushels, and 162,000,000 bushels of other grain.

Montreal handled nearly 90,000,000 bushels of grain this season, taking much of the traffic that otherwise would have moved to tidewater through Buffalo.

AT BUFFALO LESS

There are about 60 storage grain cargoes here as compared with 96 a year ago.

**BIG EARNINGS OF
RUBBER CONCERN**

AKRON, Dec. 28.—Net earnings of General Tire & Rubber Company for the fiscal year ended Nov. 30 amounted to \$1,200,000, equal to \$30 a share on the \$60 par common stock. Net earnings for 1922 were \$1,000,000.

According to Vice-President W. O'Neill, gross sales amounted to \$9,000,000 compared with \$7,000,000 for 1922. He states that the company handled 51 per cent more business in units this year than in 1922, and that production would approximate 4000 tires a day.

After regular dividends on preferred stock and common stock, there remains in the treasury a surplus of \$900,000. Most of the surplus last year was distributed in the form of a stock dividend of 100 per cent. The company has no bank loans and is in strong cash position.

**RUBBER GOODS
PRICE ADVANCE**

United States Rubber Company has withdrawn quotations on all mechanical rubber goods into which cotton, duck sheeting, and yarn largely enter. As of Jan. 1, 1924, prices on this class of merchandise, embracing hose, belting, and goods of similar character, will be advanced 10 per cent. Where the articles are manufactured almost entirely of rubber, there will be no change in price.

Advances are, of course, due to rising cotton and cotton-yarn prices.

CANADIAN AUTO EXPORTS GAIN

TORONTO, Dec. 28.—The value of Canadian automobile exports during November was \$2,064,478, as compared with \$2,637,180 in November, 1922, while for the 12 months ended November, exports were \$27,467,169 and \$22,465,510, respectively. The largest purchaser of Canadian automobiles and trucks was Australia.

**PROFITS OF UNITED
PAPER BOARD GAIN**

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—United Paper Board, Inc.'s, net earnings for the first half of the current fiscal year—June to November—are estimated at \$400,000, compared with \$364,275 in the last full year and a \$481,355 deficit in the previous year.

After the half year's noncumulative preferred dividends, net is equal to \$3.60 a share on 100,550 shares of common, compared with \$2.65 in the last full year. There are no bank loans outstanding.

**CENTRAL LEATHER
OUTLOOK BETTER**

Noticeable Improvement in the
Leather Market Helps
Situation

Although it is anticipated that Central Leather will make another unfavorable statement for the quarter to end Dec. 31, and will show a substantial loss following that of \$3,826,032 in the three months ended Sept. 30, there has been a noticeable improvement in the leather market during December.

The advance in the stock of stock from 2 1/2 to 2 3/4 to a net high of 3 1/2 is in part a recognition of this betterment.

While there is no quotable change in leather prices, there has been a marked firming up in other words, there is distinctly less disposition on the part of the big sole leather company to make concessions for the sake of the market, the change having become apparent about Dec. 1. October and November, however, were dull months, and December has not been sufficiently good to reduce the quarter's loss.

The current week, of course, has witnessed some slackening in the demand which was apparent in the first three weeks, but the week ending Dec. 27 is a view of the fact that many shoe manufacturers and sole leather cutters have shut down or are running light preparatory to inventory taking.

Contributing to the firmer tendency in the leather market has been the advance in packer hides. Steer hides are fully one cent a pound higher than the low price of a month ago, but being quoted at about 11 cents and Colorado at 12 cents. It should also be remembered that quality of hides is not as good as it was in the fall, and that the tanners, therefore, are longer hauled. Tanners, therefore, are longer hauled of leather out of 100 pounds of hides. This makes the price advance more pronounced than appears on the surface.

As a matter of fact, leather prices are very near the low points established since the war. The prices on sole leather are virtually the lowest since 1913 and on steer leather since 1914.

Heavy steer hide unit backs are quoted at 42 to 45 cents for different grades and middle weights at 40 to 43 cents. Light cow backs are 36 to 38 cents. In oak leather, middle and heavy weights, tannery run, are quoted at 45 to 47 cents.

There was a gradual decline in sole leather prices from the last of April to the middle of November, since which time the market has held steady. In 1919, at the peak of the inflation, sole leather prices were 60 to 65 cents, and approximately the same quotation applied to oak backs.

Central Leather's inventories are substantially curtailed, the present basis of operations being about 40 per cent of capacity. There has been no change in this respect for the last month or six weeks.

Funded Debt Increased

The funded debt has been increased during the year by the equipment trust issues sold, which total \$9,357,995, and a 10-year 6 per cent government loan of \$5,750,000. Further increases in the senior bond issues have been made but only for collateral purposes. Funded debt is perhaps too much to eat for the federal control and guaranty periods, by which a total of \$4,900,000 was received, \$2,900,000 direct from the Government and \$2,000,000 by the sale of bonds.

The current financial position should be somewhat better at the end of the year than last year. Cash and equivalents are considerably greater than the \$2,664,710 on Dec. 31, 1922, not only because of much greater earnings, but particularly because of the final settlement with the Railroad Administration for the federal control and guaranty periods, by which a total of \$4,900,000 was received, \$2,900,000 direct from the Government and \$2,000,000 by the sale of bonds.

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**SEABOARD LINE'S
CONDITION BEST
SINCE PRE-WAR**

New Equipment Puts Road in
Fine Shape—Gross Revenues
Largest in History

Seaboard Air Line's 1923 operations have been quite satisfactory, viewed from all angles. Its gross revenues were the largest in its history, it has more equipment than ever before and is in the best condition since pre-war times, and surplus after charges will exceed that of any year since 1917.

Total gross earnings for the year will be at least \$50,000,000, and out of the about \$850,000 will remain after allowing for a full year's interest on the adjustment bonds, or in other words earnings will be at about the rate of 8 per cent on the 5 per cent adjustment bonds. This makes a pleasing comparison, with deficits of \$1,002,617 and \$1,766,848 in 1922 and 1921.

Maintenance charges through the first 10 months of the year indicate that considerable deferred maintenance has been made up. Operating ratio has been reduced slightly. The following table compares 1923 and 1922 as to expenses, percentage of gross revenues spent for the main classes of expenses and operating ratio:

First 10 months	1923	1922	Increase
Maint. exp.	\$5,510,754	\$4,194,358	\$1,316,396
% of gross	7.68	6.22	1.46
Trans. exp.	16,901,421	15,446,274	1,455,147
% of gross	25.7	21.3	4.4
Deprec.	77.7	79.7	-2.0

No Equipment Rents

High equipment rents, which were such a serious handicap last year, have been eliminated through the addition of new equipment. The company's equipment trust certificates have just recently been sold which will add 1552 more cars to the supply.

Reduction in the equipment rent item from a debit of \$254,453 in February to a credit of \$12,047 in October was a very material factor in producing a surplus after charges of \$1,495,389 for the year. The surplus will probably increase to about \$2,000,000 for the whole year.

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RUBBER CONCERN**

AKRON, Dec. 28.—Net earnings of General Tire & Rubber Company for the fiscal year ended Nov. 30 amounted to \$1,200,000, equal to \$30 a share on the \$60 par common stock. Net earnings for 1922 were \$1,000,000.

According to Vice-President W. O'Neill, gross sales amounted to \$9,000,000 compared with \$7,000,000 for 1922. He states that the company handled 51 per cent more business in units this year than in 1922, and that production would approximate 4000 tires a day.

After regular dividends on preferred stock and common stock, there remains in the treasury a surplus of \$900,000. Most of the surplus last year was distributed in the form of a stock dividend of 100 per cent. The company has no bank loans and is in strong cash position.

**RUBBER GOODS
PRICE ADVANCE**

United States Rubber Company has withdrawn quotations on all mechanical rubber goods into which cotton, duck sheeting, and yarn largely enter. As of Jan. 1, 1924, prices on this class of merchandise, embracing hose, belting, and goods of similar character, will be advanced 10 per cent. Where the articles are manufactured almost entirely of rubber, there will be no change in price.

Advances are, of course, due to rising cotton and cotton-yarn prices.

CANADIAN AUTO EXPORTS GAIN

TORONTO, Dec. 28.—The value of Canadian automobile exports during November was \$2,064,478, as compared with \$2,637,180 in November, 1922, while for the 12 months ended November, exports were \$27,467,169 and \$22,465,510, respectively. The largest purchaser of Canadian automobiles and trucks was Australia.

**Los Angeles
Possibilities**

Fundamental conditions in this city are sound, and the improvement in general business indicates that the upward trend will continue with well defined progress. This is further evidenced by the steady flow of new industries, Harbor extensions, hydro-electric development, and realty value increases.

Notwithstanding these price advances, there is still an unusual opportunity to obtain well located properties, offering great possibilities, either down town, or in well

JAPANESE STAR
LEADS AUSTRIANTadao Suganuma Starts Second
Block Against Bruno Tonight
With 157-Point Advantage

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Tadao Suganuma, Japanese star who recently won the professional junior 18.2 ballline billiard championship of the United States, starts the second block tonight with the advantage of a long lead over Jean Bruno, Austrian, challenger for the title, as a result of play in the first block last evening. Suganuma leads by a score of 406 to 243.

Both were cautious at the start last night, and safety play kept the scores low, except for an open table run by Suganuma in the second inning, until the score stood 63 to 62 in favor of the Japanese. Suganuma then made a run of 67, but was again overtaken by Bruno in the ninth, when the Austrian led 128 to 132.

But the Japanese speedily collected the balls near the lower rail, and with an easy skill that recalled memories of the brilliant play of W. F. Hoppe, his billiard mentor, collected point after point by line nursing until he failed to bring them out of bank after scoring 143. In his next two innings he made runs of 54 and 39, which brought him within 26 points of the total. But Bruno took refuge once more in safety play, and it was not until the twenty-third inning that the Japanese reached the limit with an unfinished run of 11, leaving the balls close together in a lower corner for the start of his second block. The summary:

Tadao Suganuma—156 0 0 1 1 67 2 0 149 54 39 0 0 0 1 1 0 7 15 11—406. Average—17-22. High run—66, 24. Opponent—Jean Bruno—13 1 0 12 24 14 3 55 20 3 0 3 0 0 0 2 46 0 8—243. Average—11-12. High run—66, 24. Opponent—Edouard Horemans.

BRITISH STARS CHANGE ITINERARY
NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The British golf stars, A. C. Havers and James Ockenden, here for exhibition games, meet J. Adams and Louis Montessor today in their second round of play. The itinerary of Havers and Ockenden has undergone several changes, and Havers will meet Eugene Sarazen at Los Angeles and San Francisco Jan. 25 and 27, respectively, instead of Jan. 18 and 20. The change was made to allow for some between the British pair and Sarazen and John Black at San Francisco.

ARIZONA POLOISTS WIN
SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Dec. 28.—The University of Arizona polo team defeated the Texas team in the second day's play of the intercollegiate polo match in the winter polo tournament, 10 to 0.

Among the Railroads

By FRANKLIN SNOW

RAILROADS are operated by reports. Operating officials must rely upon statistics to obtain a comprehensive view of the achievements of those under their supervision.

Statistics employed are thorough and they are accurate. A good railroad man can form his opinion upon the efficiency of operation of a road, or a division, provided he has a proper knowledge of the physical characteristics of the district, from the operating reports shown him.

Probably no railroad compares figures of sales with those of a butcher and a foreman, as does the Pennsylvania system. The fact that all of its operating officials are trained engineers is one obvious reason for this alertness. A short time ago, the company determined to canvass the situation and to eliminate useless reports which were compiled at considerable expense in clerical wages. The committee which studied the subject uncovered astonishing facts.

In one office a statement requiring several "man-days" to prepare had been drawn up monthly since 1904. In that year, it was learned, an officer had asked for information on a certain subject and the supervisor who was then in charge of the office where this information was obtained instructed that the report be continued indefinitely thereafter "in the event anyone should ask for it again."

No one had asked for it in 20 years until the alert investigator appointed to discover matters of this nature ordered its abolition immediately, with a resulting economy in labor. Considerable fault has been found by the railroads with the requirements of the Interstate Commerce Commission in its demands for exhaustive accounting and statistical reports which the carriers assert put them to needless expense to compile. Granting that the work is expensive, it is nevertheless a fact that these same roads would continue to prepare statistics in much the same form for their own analysis even though the commission did not demand them. Despite protests which were made when these forms were instituted, railroad officers now study the figures which their accounting departments compile for general information with interest and presumably form their conclusions from these reports.

Yet there are numerous reports compiled by railroad offices which are entirely superfluous and though often prepared at much trouble, are filed in the waste basket by an official to whom they are referred, or are sent to the files by a chief clerk after a cursory inspection.

Before condemning the commission for requiring the statistics now demanded, many railroads—and less efficiently operated lines, incidentally—might well pattern after the Pennsylvania and "clean house."

Freight and High Prices
D. C. Conn, manager of the Public Relations Section of the American Railway Association, in an address before the Freight Traffic Officers at St. Louis, produced significant facts in support of his theory that freight charges are not responsible for high costs of living.

He stated that on a certain day, potatoes in a retail store in Washington, D. C., sold for eight pounds for 25 cents, or \$3.12 per 100 pounds. Investigation showed that some of the potatoes had been bought in New York State, at \$1.45 per hundred sack, while others bought at Benton Harbor, Mich., netted the grower but \$1.03 per 100 pounds. On the first lot, freight charges to Washington were 33½ cents per 100 pounds and on the second, 51 cents, the dealers making

Oxford to Shoot With
B.U. Team in MarchBoston Riflemen Lose Their Last
Two Matches by Close Scores

The Boston University rifle team has made arrangements for a long-distance shoot with Oxford University in March, according to an announcement by Coach George Davis. A letter was received yesterday from Oxford, England, confirming the match. English targets and English rules are to be used.

Coach Davis has also announced the scores of the last two matches, targets for which have just been received. Massachusetts Institute of Technology won over Boston University by one point, the score being 496 to 495. Although Boston University's score was three points higher in the meet with George Washington University, the Washingtonians came through with a perfect score of 500 to Boston University's 498.

The next match scheduled for the Bostonians will be with the College of the City of New York on Jan. 5. Boston University will meet Syracuse University on Jan. 19 and Harvard University on Jan. 23.

Elimination shoots are now in progress at the Bay State School of Musketry to determine which five men of the Boston University team shall represent the university in the shoulder-to-shoulder match to be held in New York City, Jan. 19. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology team is also going to invade New York on that date. Other college teams which will compete include: Columbia University, College of the City of New York, Georgetown University, George Washington University, Johns Hopkins University, Lehigh University, New York University, Pennsylvania State College and Yale University.

The Boston University team is very busy at the moment, practicing daily at the Bay State Range, and in addition to the heavy individual program, they are entered in a number of intercollegiate matches. Two teams of seven men will enter for the Hearn Trophy late in January. They will also enter in the New England Intercollegiate R. O. T. C. matches, Feb. 15 to 20.

Only three veterans are on the team this season, including Capt. B. F. Gorman, uncol. L. F. Hall Jr. and M. S. Lesure. The 24 members of last year's squad, G. F. Halford is acting as manager of the varsity team this year, and D. J. Gerrier '26 as manager of the R. O. T. C. team.

Other members of the team are as follows: John Wilson Jr. '26, R. R. Wright '26, E. W. Lapworth '27, L. B. Lesure '26, A. S. Bigelow '26, H. A. Tenney '26, P. C. Coyne '26, M. J. Sullivan '27, Irving Green '27, A. C. Tribou '26 and C. E. Bestick '25.

Encouraging Employee Initiative
In a letter to the writer, Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio, disagrees with the statement attributed to E. K. Hall, vice-president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, previously noted, to the effect that railroad employees who are too forward with suggestions and who in other ways show their interest in their company are likely to be marked for dismissal for "butting in."

Mr. Willard says, "Personally, I think that statement was unjustified. I have no doubt there have been cases when ignorant, narrow-minded foremen and officers refuse to accept well-meant suggestions. Possibly such things happen now on the Baltimore & Ohio without my knowledge, but to say that this is a condition which obtains generally on all the railroads, I think, unfair and untrue."

"I have had a sign in my office for more than 30 years, reading 'Suggestions are always in order,' and I have encouraged suggestions during my entire official life."

The broad attitude of the president of the Baltimore & Ohio unfortunately is not characteristic of all railroad officers. It is but natural that railroads which encourage such initiative on the part of their employees should be favored by travelers and shippers, for the attitude of the official personnel invariably is reflected by their subordinates.

Passes for Private Cars
The Wall Street Journal calls attention to the ethics of Henry Ford in the handling of his private car on the railroads. Mr. Ford refuses to accept passes for his car over other roads (to which he is entitled by reason of being president of the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton), claiming that it is unfair to other roads to have his car free, when I have nothing to give them in exchange, the point being that the D. T. & I. is not a road which other railroad officials have occasion to use frequently and that the "exchange passes" between Mr. Ford and other roads would be all in his favor.

Great Northern Changes Cars
The Great Northern, which for years operated its own sleeping cars, recently decided to use Pullman's place of the green-colored cars on the famous "Oriental Limited" from Chicago to Seattle. Passing as it does Glacier Park, which is attracting more and more tourists each year, the Great Northern has found it uneconomical

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THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Keeping the Floors Beautiful

MANY old floors are difficult to keep in an attractive condition; the best way is to give them a good finish. As soon as a floor becomes dingy and worn its color and luster should be restored or the housewife will be burdened by extra work to keep it clean. Ill-kept, shabby floors mar the appearance of an otherwise attractive home, and many a housewife often wishes that she knew how to put her floors in better shape. On numerous farms the homes were built with floors of wide, soft pine boards, with the idea of keeping them covered with carpets. They can be finished, however, so that rugs may be used on them, thus making cleaning easier.

From experimenting with many different floors, I have found the following method satisfactory for finishing any rough floor. First make it tight, level, and smooth, and draw out all tacks and nails. Then scrub it with hot soap suds, rinse with clear water, and wipe dry. No floor should be washed with too much water, soap and powder, for these soften and darken the wood. If the floor is badly stained, powdered pumice stone may be employed for taking away the spots; and ink and dye stains can be removed with lemon juice and salt. All cleaning agents should be carefully scraped away or they may later injure the finish. After the floor has dried thoroughly, it may be stained, varnished, oiled, or painted, as if it were a new one. All cracks and holes should, as soon as the first coat of finish is dry, be filled with a filler matching the color of the floor. A satisfactory filler can be made of whiting and linseed-oil putty, into which is thoroughly worked 9 or 10 per cent of dry white lead, together with the necessary coloring matter. This filler will stay in place.

Floor Finishes

Because it is easy to apply and keep clean, perhaps, varnish is now used on most floors. Of course, no matter how well a floor is finished, those parts of it that receive the hardest wear soon become shabby in appearance; therefore they should be covered with small rugs to reduce the damage. A varnished floor will keep its color much longer if no water is used on it.

When the floor becomes very dirty, a little warm water and soap must be used, but it should be wiped dry immediately after the washing, and then polished with an oiled cloth. Scratches and white spots caused by standing water can be removed by rubbing with a cloth into which has been absorbed a little floor oil, kerosene, or furniture polish. When the varnish gets too old, however, it cannot be revived by any polishing method, and the only way to make the floor pretty again is to apply a fresh coat of varnish. Oiled floors also are easy to keep in a neat condition. Remove the dirt from them with a soft broom or

brush, and polish with an oiled mop. Use a little water as possible. Occasionally a more thorough cleaning is required, and then the floors can be gone over with a cloth wrung out of warm, soapy water. Afterward they should be polished with a cloth containing a little good floor oil.

Many floors are painted, and such floors are not unsatisfactory if the paint is put on well. They are cared for in about the same manner as oiled floors. They should be swept with a soft brush and dusted with a dry mop. Once a week wipe them with a wet cloth, then rub with an oiled mop, and dry immediately. Scrubbing with much soap and water will soon ruin any painted floor. No water should be allowed to remain after washing.

Care of Waxed Floors

Waxed floors are perhaps the most beautiful. They require an entirely different treatment from the other floors. They should be swept with a soft brush that is perfectly free from oil, for this will soften the wax and make it less durable. Water is not good either, because it dulls and whitens a waxed floor. This kind of floor, however, can easily be cleaned by wiping it with a mop dampened with gasoline or turpentine.

Either of these will dissolve the dirty wax on the surface and leave the floor bright and fresh-looking. In most homes the floors are waxed oftener than necessary. When there is too much wax, the surplus lies on the surface and collects dirt, and the floor is easily marred. Brush it carefully once a week with a weighted brush, without using any oil or water, and it should not be necessary to re-wax oftener than two or three times a year. Certain spots, however, that receive the hardest wear may require waxing more frequently.

Spicing Dried Fruit

WHO has not relished the delightful odors of fall spicing and pickling? But why confine this pleasant sort of cooking to one season? Have you ever used dried fruits for spicing? They are most delicious, especially apricots. Select fruit of good quality, of course, cut out any dark spots and wash through several waters, lukewarm at first, then cold. Soak for 12 hours or more, then bring slowly to the scalding point, but do not boil. Make the usual syrup of vinegar and sugar with whole spices in an aluminum ball, drain the scalded fruit, and cover with hot syrup. Remove from the stove, cover closely, and leave in the kettle until cold. Then it may be put in sterilized jars and used in a week or stored away for months. A pound of good fruit makes three pint jars. Prunes prepared in this way are particularly fine, served with veal. Baked prunes with a little stick cinnamon are an agreeable change from plain stewed prunes. Spices add zest to mild-flavored fruits, as is illustrated by ginger pears.

Making Something Out of Nothing

SINCE glue has found its way into fancywork, there is an ever-widening field for the decorative talents of the busy woman who loves beautiful things, but has only a few minutes at a time to spend in making them. This kind of fancywork requires only something to cover, some scraps of fabric with which to cover it, and a tube of good glue for attaching the object and its trimmings. Nearly every household can produce all of these.

Many varieties of foods are sold in tin or glass or cardboard containers that go into the waste basket as soon as they are empty. Glass jelly and candy jars, tin and cardboard candy boxes, tin biscuit boxes, the large tin boxes in which fruit cakes are sold, the hinged tin boxes that come to us filled with candied ginger—these and many others can be rescued from the waste basket and covered with bits of cretonne to match the hangings or with odd-shaped scraps of silk from the patch bag. There is scarcely a household but can find uses for a dozen of these attractive articles.

There is just one little knack to learn in using glue to attach silk, cretonne, or any other fabric to the article it is to cover. That is to spread the best quality of the liquid variety in a saucer, and allow it to evaporate until it is quite thick. Then cover the article with the trimmings of glass jar—thoroughly but lightly with it, and smooth the fabric over it, so that there are no wrinkles. If too much glue is used, it will soak through the fabric and show discolored spots on the right side. Use a small stiff brush in spreading the glue and put on as little of it as possible, but spread it entirely over the surface of the article to be covered.

If the container is to be given a coat of padding—this cotton padding is for sale in varying thicknesses—the glue is first applied to the container, the padding laid in place, and then the covering given a line of glue only around the edges.

Good Results From Small Beginnings
A candy box covered in this way was made to serve as a jewelry box, or rather as a convenient catch-all for the pins, lingerie snaps, and other necessities of a busy girl's toilette. It was originally one of those candy boxes with a hinged lid and a tray to separate the layers of bon bons, and for its new vocation it was covered inside and out and fitted with a cushion into which pins could be stuck.

Three strips of old embroidery, which the girl had treasured for a long time without finding a use for them, were crocheted together with contrasting thread to form the top. The longest strip was used to cover

the sides of the new catch-all, and it lined throughout, the tray included, with white silk; even the cushion was made of the same material. A Chinese bead and an opalescent button sewed to the middle of the lid gave a pleasing touch.

The only material it was necessary to buy was the ribbon with scalloped edge which outlined the tray and the lid, covering the edges of the material; and even this trimming can be evolved out of the treasures of the patch bag if the household contains an old-fashioned plinking tool. If not, strips of silk can be taken to a shop where hemstitching is done, for these places also do plinking—an old-fashioned word for cutting scalloped edges on materials.

Scalloped strips of the ribbon were glued to the ends of the tray, so that it might be lifted easily. Another strip sewed to the edge of the lid was both ornamental and useful in opening the box. This strip may be fitted with a dress snap to close the top securely.

For the Living Room Table

Tin candy boxes, covered with cretonne and bound with upholsterer's braid, add color to the living-room table. These are not lined inside, if they are to serve as candy boxes. Flat tin biscuit boxes, covered and lined, without padding, serve as glove boxes, containers for hair nets, hairpins and the like. The larger tin biscuit boxes will hold supplies of handkerchiefs, or serve as catch-alls for the dresser top.

The tall glass candy or jelly container, if covered with silk or ribbon ornamented at top and bottom with a small circle of beads, the lid lined and then punctured with nail holes in a predetermined pattern, makes a convenient container for dried rose leaves. A strip of cardboard or buckram, long enough to go completely around a red clay flower pot, and wide enough to hide the pot, as well as the saucer on which the pot stands, can be covered with material to match the hangings, or other material to harmonize with the plant in the pot. The strip of buckram or cardboard can be more easily covered before its ends are glued together to form a circle. The completed circle should be large enough to allow the pot to be removed without effort. The gold lace and gold braid which are now for sale in the 10-cent stores make an inexpensive and yet effective finish.

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New Notions in Sports Clothes

London
Special Correspondence
A SUITABLE costume for winter sports needs to be carefully thought out. Woolly clothes, though provided for this purpose, are not really satisfactory, as snow clings to them and they become heavy when wet. They also take a long time to

is adaptable also to hats. Other coats have long roll collars and cuffs trimmed in looped wool edging, about 2½ inches wide, in a variety of floral designs. This trimming is effective, but apt to look a little clumsy. The Fair Isle pattern is popular, too, for coats made in the style of men's sweaters.



A Skiing Suit of Silver-Blue Proofed Gaberdine

dry. This season one finds a greater variety of weather-proof materials provided for the sportsman. The large range of colors in which such material as proofed gaberdine is now produced, makes it possible for one to look as gay on the snow as in a ballroom, and harmony of coloring can be carried throughout the costume, for puttees and gloves are made to match in lined gaberdine.

The costume illustrated in the accompanying sketch shows a coat and skirt in proofed gaberdine—the fabric par excellence for a skiing suit. The color is silver-blue. The coat is plain and serviceable and the skirt, which is buttoned down the sides, can easily be removed, for the costume is in three pieces, with knickers to match. Such colors as yellow and rose-pink have not been forgotten, and look well in a bright light, but if one wishes to use the costume for other purposes as well, such as fishing, one of the many green shades is the most suitable.

Homespun tweeds, which may be worn with one of the many variations of the Fair Isle jumpers, are coming back into favor. A black and white Fair Isle jumper showing a touch of red has a plain white knitted skirt with a border to match, and looks well. One of the latest forms of decoration for Boucotte suits is a stencil design in dull colors. Other woolly dresses are knitted in Shetland wool that has a loop in it. These dresses are particularly light and warm, and one designer uses thick wool as trimming, passing the thread in and out of the knitted material in amusing designs and colors. A fluffy edging may also be used and looks well, for the nature of this tricote is essentially fluffy in appearance.

The vogue for short coats that are gayly patterned has provided inspiration for many types in woolen materials. Wool-worked canvas, carried out in the nature of petit-point work, is a new idea, and many charming effects are obtained in this way. It

An Artist in Cakes and Icing

LOVE for the art of fine cooking was the incentive which lured Mrs. Kittie M. Duling into business. She could not in her home and social life make enough cakes to appease her artistic impulses. New recipes, new decorations, new swirls and braidings of frothy icing crowded her imagination, clamoring for expression. So she rented a shop and kitchen in her home suburb, Forest Hills, New York, and set to work.

Mrs. Duling's cakes are not like other people's. Her recipes are her trade secrets. She follows current cake (no pun intended) events in the world, however, as the editorial writer follows political occurrences. She eats at the smart hotels and restaurants to find out what new cakes have been originated; she sends to caterers and advertisers for products which interest her.

"Is it astonishing," she said to the writer, "how much poor cake is eaten not only with satisfaction but with positive enthusiasm. I hear ladies exulting over concoctions which are simply miserable; exchanging recipes for stuff not worthy of a second thought."

This remarkable cook comes from Tennessee, and the southern United States, like France, names cookery the eighth art. Mrs. Duling loves her materials as the craft worker loves hers. Why not? She will not sub-

ject her fruits and nuts to the electric mixer because it may break and crush them. To preserve their integrity she stirs by hand as much as 30 pounds at a time of dough. She regulates the temperature of her kitchen to suit the nature of her ingredients.

"I do all the mixing and cooking myself," said Mrs. Duling, "though I have assistance with the preparation of materials and the disposal of waste afterwards. My specialties are Lady Baltimore cake, wedding cake, and all fruit and nut cakes. I send them all over the country, for, of course, they keep. They are always elaborately trimmed with fruit and nut meats on top, and good to look at as well as to eat. For those who want them, I have attractive containers, some of them made by clever southern girls."

Mrs. Duling does not despise, however, perishable cakes and frostings like deep drifted snow. Indeed, she is famous for a special frosting which her customers call marshmallow, but which she says contains no marshmallows at all, only a secret which accounts for its fluffiness. She piles the sugary froth high in great billows. With another type of frosting Mrs. Duling makes decorations of flower, leaf, letter, scroll, forming her own tubes out of paper. Marmalades, salads, and aspics also are in her repertoire.

The venture at first seemed a strange one to Mrs. Duling's husband. Men fear a lack of chivalry in themselves when they encourage women to undertake hard work. However, from the day when Mrs. Duling said, "My dear, I have done it—rented a shop and ordered my materials," Mr. Duling has been proud of the hard work and the success, and has contributed to the latter with business advice.

Mrs. Duling actually delights in raising the epicurean standards of the public; in carrying on educational propaganda in behalf of the sweets which are all that sweets can be both as to inward excellence and outward splendor. But if she is an educator she is even more of an artist, taking joy in the continuous opportunity for making new delicacies of beauty and delectability.

Are You Interested in Linens?
If so, we are pleased to remind you that this has been a Linen House since 1796.

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For Picture Frames

OLD picture frames that have become faded, soiled, and damaged can have their appearance entirely changed and made like new by giving them a coat of stucco and finishing them in a two-color or polychrome effect. This stucco treatment makes an artistic finish and is easily applied.

Mix 2 parts plaster of Paris and 1 part calomine or whiting with enough water to make it the consistency of mortar, or a stiff cake batter; coat over the surface of your frame with shellac. While the shellac is still wet, spread on a coating of the stucco, pasting it about ¼ inch thick. While this paste is still wet, wipe up a piece of cotton cloth; first dip it into the paste, then press it lightly upon the surface of the frame and lift it up; repeat this movement until the whole surface has a uniform stucco effect; wipe the edges off and let it dry thoroughly. When dry it can be painted any color to suit the taste. Glid the high points or tips of the stucco by touching them with a feather dipped in gold bronze.

A very pretty polychrome effect can be obtained by coating the face of the frame with a pale green paint. While this is still fresh add a few light daubs of blue, red, and raw sienna; then stipple the whole face over with a cloth until the colors are well blended. When dry touch the tip of the stucco with gold bronze.

Before washing soiled handkerchiefs allow them to soak in cold water into which has been put a handful or more of salt.

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Good on Wintry Days

THESE recipes have been tested for The Christian Science Monitor under the supervision of the Household Editor.

Creole Stew

This is excellent, and any meat may be used. It is especially good with veal or chicken.

Two cupfuls cooked veal; 1 cupful meat liquor; ¼ cupful butter; ¼ cupful flour; 1 cupful milk; 1 cup peas; 1 teaspoonful onion juice; 1 teaspoonful lemon juice; 1 teaspoonful flour; ½ teaspoonful pepper; little cayenne pepper; salt to taste.

Use cooked meat diced, and either fresh or canned peas. Combine the meat, peas, and seasonings, with the exception of the cayenne pepper, and bring to a boil. Allow mixture to simmer 10 minutes; add cayenne. Melt the butter and blend with the flour, then add the milk and stir until smooth. Add this to the first mixture and serve very hot.

Hot Chowder

One quart potatoes; 4 slices bacon; 2 onions; 2 cupfuls milk; bread crumbs; salt, pepper.

Cook the bacon crisp and over it put alternate layers of thinly-sliced potatoes, onions, and bread crumbs. Season highly and cover with half milk, half water. Cook over a fire until the potato slices are done. Any chopped or ground meat, shredded fish or cooked rice may be used. Serve very hot.

Fritter Batter

Two eggs; 1 cupful sweet milk; ¼ teaspoonful salt; 2 teaspoonfuls baking powder; flour; lard.

Sift baking powder and salt in 2 cupfuls of flour. Beat the eggs, add milk and stir in flour to make a batter stiff enough to drop heavily from the spoon. Beat all together until smooth. Have lard heated very hot for deep frying, and drop by spoonfuls into this fat. Sliced apples or bananas, oysters, canned corn, or fish may be covered with this batter. Brown on both sides; lift out on brown paper to drain a moment and serve very hot. Serve fruit fritters with syrup, honey or preserves.

Apple and Walnut Pie

Three-fourths cupful water; ½ cupful sugar; ½ cupful walnut meats; 2 cupfuls dates; 2 tablespoonfuls lemon juice; 1 teaspoonful butter; plain pie crust.

Boil water and sugar 3 minutes. Wipe, pare, and cut apples in eighths, remove core and cook a few at a time in the sirup until transparent. Wash dates, remove stones, and cut dates in strips. Line pie plate with plain paste, cover with one-half the walnut meats broken in pieces and one-half the dates. Cover with remaining apples, walnuts, and dates, pour on the lemon juice, and dot with butter and any remaining sirup. Cover with pastry and bake in moderate oven 45 minutes.

Baked Honey Apples

Four medium-sized apples; ½ cupful walnut meats; 1-3 cupful honey; ¼ cupful water; ½ tablespoonful flour; 1 tablespoonful butter; cinnamon; salt.

Pare, halve, and core apples and arrange in a baking dish. Mix together flour, water, and honey. Pour over apples, dot with butter, sprinkle with cinnamon, and bake until almost done.

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Chop walnuts, sprinkle with salt, and scatter over the apples. Bake until the apples are soft, and serve very cold.

Sour Cream Nut Cookies

One cupful nut meats; 1 cupful sugar; ¼ cupful butter substitute; 1 cupful sour cream; 3 cupfuls flour; 2 eggs; 1 teaspoonful soda; 2 teaspoonfuls baking powder; ½ teaspoonful salt; ¼ teaspoonful cinnamon or 1 teaspoonful vanilla.

Cream butter substitute, add sugar, eggs, flour, soda, baking powder, salt, and cinnamon and add to first mixture, with nut meats finely chopped. Chill thoroughly; roll out sprinkle with sugar and finely-chopped nut meats, shape with small round cutter and bake on a greased sheet in a moderate oven.

Care of Jewels

CERTAIN care must be bestowed on jewels and trinkets if they are to look their best; jewels that are dirty lose some of their attractiveness. Cleanliness heightens the beauty of gems and, moreover, preserves their beauty.

Pearls should be polished with a chamolite but never in water. They should be worn often, for contact with the flesh is their preservative. Diamonds are frequently kept in jewelers' sawdust, and are dried there after being brushed with soapsuds. They may be rinsed in cologne water, and it helps their brilliance to be shaken in a bag of bran. A piece of clean white blotting paper may be used as a dryer if the sawdust or bran is not available.

Amber is rubbed with pulverized chalk slightly moistened with water. The beads or other ornaments are then laid upon a flannel cloth, rubbed with olive oil, and lastly, a dry woolen cloth, until the polish returns.

The opal is rubbed with mastic (putty), spread on a chamolite, and slightly moistened, then polished with powdered chalk, followed by a washing in water and a dry rub.

Filigree silver and chased silver or gold ornaments may be cleaned with a little ammonia in the water. Absorb the moisture in jeweler's sawdust, and when not in use keep the ornaments wrapped in paper or cotton, for these pieces tarnish quickly, especially where gas is used. Polish with chamolite or a small piece of carpet with a high pile. Discolored gold ornaments can be boiled in a thick soapsuds and then polished with a brush and powdered chalk or magnesia.

Ivory ornaments can be whitened with peroxide and the solution rubbed on with a cloth. As a cleanser, ordinary baking soda dissolved in warm water is very good.

Old cut steel ornaments that are rusty and discolored should be soaked in kerosene for some time, washed in soapsuds, and polished with very fine emery powder.

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Black Enamel.....\$1.00 (Set of 3)
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Whatever You Do New Year's Day Begin the Budget Rightly

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THE HOME FORUM

The Premier Poet of His Race

THE fact of a poet receiving honor in his own country is not at all unusual. Observation seems to show that poets, more than prophets, find encouragement and inspiration among their own kindred and circle. We might add that it often ends there, never extending beyond the limits of the family and the circle of intimate friends. But Paul Laurence Dunbar's popularity with his own people is indicative of something which has a deeper meaning than is at first apparent. Eliminating his own immediate family, especially his mother, who like other fond mothers would be apt to think her drake a swan, whatever the quality of his work, we have abundant evidence that Dunbar got very near to the heart of his own people, and their eyes light with affection and their voices betray sincere emotion, when they speak of the young man who won for himself a place in the front rank of American poets. Those who are familiar with the work of this pure-blooded Negro, of slave parentage, recognize a quality and an insight which lift him well above the rank and file of the white race, even. It is therefore most significant that he is genuinely appreciated by his own people, with their much smaller attainment in education and artistic sense. There, perhaps, is his greatness, in that he can strike chords in the hearts of the unlettered Negro, as well as in the hearts of the educated and aesthetic people of both races. This is the more remarkable because he was constantly endeavoring to get away from the primitive plane of the "spirituals," which, though haunting and melodious when set to typical Negro music, are yet lacking in depth and meaning when studied as poetic attempts. This inward yearning to touch the deeper things is breathed in his lines on The Poet, in which he says:

He sang of life serenely sweet,
With now and then a deeper note.
From some high peak, high, yet remote,
He voiced the world's absorbing beat.

And then seemingly oppressed with a
belief that this high aim is unappreciated, he laments thus:

But ah, the world has turned to praise
A jingle in a broken tongue.

But this was Dunbar's "juniper tree" musing, for the world has praised the deeper notes which he sounded so musically and tenderly.

From whence came the inspiration to this humble elevator boy who had never had the benefits of higher learning, but whom William Dean Howells placed among the great poets of the day? The achievement of Paul Laurence Dunbar is a striking illustration of the truth that the Muses are no respecters of persons—or race.

He makes frequent efforts to reach out beyond the limits of the primitive blind faith of his people, when he seems to see the eternity of Life and Good as great spiritual facts independent of mere doctrine. In this he was akin to the American Indian who sees "the smile of the Great Spirit" on the sparkling, rippling waters of a mountain lake, and to whom mountain, river and vale are types of a spiritual creation which he saw as "in a glass darkly." This is not characteristic of the Negro, to whom spiritual things are conceived of in a very material way.

A thread of fatalism is interwoven with his best thought, but even here there is a parallel thread of optimism, or even of faith, which tempers and tones what might have been a finale unrelieved by light. When speaking of the cloud which says to the day "Be dark!" and the noise of the storm which stifles the song of the lark; of the "rough-voiced breeze which shook the trees," he does not leave us until he has assured us that that same breeze "was touched with a violet's breath."

It is only natural that he who knew so intimately the sorrows of his people would be keenly sensitive to their patience:

No other race, or white, or black,
When bound as thou wert, to the rack,
So seldom stooped to grieving;
No other race when free again,
Forgot the past and proved them men
So noble in forgiving.

If it is difficult for another to say how much any poet sees in what he writes, there is always the danger of attributing sentiments and ideas of which the poet himself was unconscious. Nevertheless, to express something which carries a deeper meaning to others than the poet is actually conscious of, or the prophet sees, is to write "by inspiration." In an instance, Dunbar may have seen in the following lines what others can see and profit by in their own experience; but if he did not see it, let us not deny him inspiration. When speaking of the difficulty of expression, he says:

What boots it that some other may
have thought it?
The right of thoughts' expression is
divine!

The price of pain I pay for it has
bought it.
I care not who lays claim to it—
'tis mine!

And yet not mine until it be delivered;
The manner of its birth shall prove
the test.

Had he not seen that the blessing
which comes from revelation is not
ours until we translate it into living?

Again, the poet may speak for those who are inarticulate, and he may bare his own secret heart. Much of Dunbar's poetry is of his people, but occasionally he lets us see into the inner recesses of his own soul. When visited by Mr. Howells, he was living in a garret; but he wrote:

My room is rather bleak and bare,
I only have one broken chair;
But then, there's plenty of fresh air—
Some light beside.

Sometimes, though rarely, he shows us where, as a Negro, the iron has entered deeply, as when he writes:

We sing, but oh the clay is vile
Beneath our feet, and long the mile;
But let the world dream otherwise,
We wear the mask!

But in spite of such expressions, the strong prevailing note throughout his work is faith. He has no patience with the grumbler, nor with the religionist who is always praying for something, yet fails to recognize the abundant blessings around him. Quietly he puts this:

W'en de snow hit gits to flyin' dat's
de Mastah's sign dat deh,
De Lawd'll run de winth, an' yo'
mammy'll run de fah.

At a time when there is a tendency on the part of some of the leaders of the Negro race to attempt to force the pace of its progress, it is interesting to note that Paul Laurence Dunbar was not an impractical visionary, nor was he deceived by the wonderful progress made by individual members of his race, to the extent that he cried, with some of his brethren, for responsibilities and duties which would ill-befit their shoulders. To him—the premier poet of his race:

Slow moves the pageant of a climbing
race,
Their footsteps drag far, far below the
height,

but he likewise saw the peaks to
which our African brothers will one
day attain; and prophetically he continues:

Heed not the darkness round you, dull
and deep,
The clouds grow thickest when the
summit's high.

A. J. P.

The Road to the Pool

I know a road that leads from town,
A path, a road in a Watteau gown
Of wild-rose sprays, that runs away
All fragrant-sandal, slim and gray.

It slips along the laurel grove
And down the hill, intent to rove,
And crooks an arm of shadow cool
Around a willow-silvered pool.

I never travel very far
Beyond the pool where willows are:
There is a shy and native grace
That hovers all about the place.

And resting there I hardly know
Just where it was I meant to go,
Contented like the road that dozes
In panniered gown of briar roses.

—Grace Hazard Conkling.



American Indian Women. From a Painting by Eda Sterchi

MISS STERCHI strives in her work for a flat decorative effect, more than for any other quality. She finds the Indians of Arizona and New Mexico peculiarly adapted to her mode. The simplicity of the deserts, and the large unbroken masses of color of the costumes, lend themselves as material most usable.

The subject here is typical, for in the south and southwest the Indian women, after digging deep in the earth for a root called soap-weed, wash their long luxurious hair in the rivers and stand about to gossip while it dries.

Miss Sterchi is particularly interested in Oriental art, and this can be seen to show a distinct Persian influence, in its design, flatness of treatment and its color. The rich reds and blues of the women's garments and the blackness of their hair against the tawny desert gives the quality of old prints. The composition is centralized in the women's figures, but the eye travels restfully over gradations of tone to the horizon where the pueblo meets the sky.

The Growth of a Novelist

It is easier to become popular than to remain so. No author can take the public by surprise a second time. A novel that has some freshness of fable or style, though it be in some ways crude and in no way great, may do the trick once; but if an author follows this with a succession of books in a too-similar vein, nothing but a sprightly repetition of that same morning freshness, which was well enough when the day was new, his public begins to yawn and go away. A juggler, when he has exhausted his little repertoire and finds the plate coming back to him almost empty, can roll up his scrap of carpet, walk around the corner, and in another street collect a different crowd to whom all his old conjuring are new; but no writer can attract a fresh public for each fresh book he produces—his only way is to keep sure hold on his first readers and add to them, and this he cannot do unless he matures in his books as he does, or should do, in himself. His public is all the while growing older, and the paths and humor and general outlook on life that satisfy a young man or a young woman will rarely make the appeal to them when they arrive at maturity. The humor that tickles you today will scarcely move you to a smile when you have lived, enjoyed, worked and suffered for another decade or so in such a world as this; the paths that once melted you to pleasant tears jars upon you when you reread it now and seems but shallow, youthful sentimentality; what you had used to think a dashingly romantic incident or character bores you now and seems tinsel unreality. You have been growing up, and if the growth of your favorite novelist does not at least keep pace with your own, you naturally pass on and leave him behind. Had "David Copperfield" been simply another "Oliver Twist," Dickens would have been but the novelist for an age, and that not the middle-age—A. St. John Adcock, in "Gods of Modern Grub Street."

Ueberwinden

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DER abgedroschene Rat, wir sollen uns unsere Steine des Anstosses als Schrittsteine dienen lassen, verliert seine Gewöhnlichkeit, sobald die Ermahnung befolgt wird. Ein solcher Gehorsam beruht auf Geist, in dem alle Dinge unaufhörlich neu sind und in der Herrlichkeit der Entfaltung leuchten.

Die Steine des Anstosses auf Erden sind als Schrittsteine dienen lassen, die zum Himmel führen, heisst sich erheben über das hindernde Gefühl, was es auch sei; und dies ist es offenbar, was in den vielen Bibelermahnungen mit überwinden gemeint ist. Überwinden bedeutet einfach, darüber kommen, um so zu erreichen. Wenn dieses wahre Verfahren des Überwindens verstanden wird, dann wird eingesehen, dass es sich von der gewöhnlichen Auffassung von Überwinden von Grund aus unterscheidet. Der Grund ist nicht schwer zu finden. Alles menschliche Wissen und Vermuten gründet sich und vertraut auf den Glauben an die Wirklichkeit der Materie und ihre scheinbaren Zustände, und an die Wirklichkeit des sogenannten menschlichen Gemüts, das sich bei eingehender Untersuchung ebenfalls als Materie erweist. Jedes menschliche Können oder Wissen tritt also bei seinem Bemühen, Sünde, Krankheit oder einen andern unharmonischen Zustand zu überwinden, diesen Zuständen auf der Erkenntnisebene der leblosen Materie entgegen und kann sie daher nicht überwinden, das heisst, nicht über sie kommen,—sich nicht über sie erheben. Die scheinbaren Zustände der Materie überwinden zu wollen, solange man an ihre Wirklichkeit und Wesenheit glaubt, würde ebenso erfolglos sein wie das Fechten gegen den eigenen Schatten.

Ein sorgfältiges Sichvertiefen in die Worte, Werke und Handlungsweisen Christi Jesu enthüllt über allen Zweifel hinaus, dass er der wissenschaftlichste und genaueste Metaphysiker aller Zeiten war. Er beschäftigte sich stets und ausschliesslich mit Gedanken, niemals mit der Materie, wie sie zu sein schien. Seine Erkenntnis, dass selbst auf der menschlichen Daseinsebene alles vom Denken oder Bewusstsein letzten Endes ausgeht, veranlasste ihn zu sagen: "Es ist nichts ausserhalb des Menschen, das ihn könnte gemein machen, so es in ihn geht; sondern was von ihm ausgeht, das ist's, was den Menschen gemein macht. . . . Denn von innen, aus dem Herzen der Menschen, gehen heraus böse Gedanken; Ehebruch, Hurerei, Mord, Diebstahl, Gelf, Schalkheit, List, Unzucht, Schalksauge, Gotteseleerung, Hoffart, Unvernunft. Alle diese bösen Stücke gehen von innen heraus und machen den Menschen gemein." Jesu Verständnis, dass Gott, das Gute, das einzige Gemüt, der einzige Quell wahren, wirksamen Denkens ist, befähigte ihn, das verneinende und machtlose Wesen alles Bösen zu

erkennen und zu beweisen, ob es sich nun um Böses handelte, das sich im menschlichen Bewusstsein als Sünde verborgen hielt, oder um Krankheit, die am Körper zum Ausdruck kam. Der Gichtbrüchige, den sie zu Jesu brachten, war zweifellos von den Ärzten behandelt worden, die sich vergehens bemüht hatten, den scheinbar materiellen Zustand mit Materie zu überwinden. Welch auffallenden Gegensatz bot Jesu Verfahren dar! Wir lesen: "Da nun Jesus ihren Glauben sah, sprach er zu dem Gichtbrüchigen: Sei getrost, mein Sohn; deine Sünden sind dir vergeben." Der Meister durchschaute den Gemütszustand des Kranken, und da er bei ihm Glauben fand, ging er dem Uebel geradwegs an die Wurzel und vernichtete die scheinbare Macht der Sünde, die die materielle Krankheitserscheinung verursachte.

Christi Jesu beständige und folgerichtige Betätigung des geistigen Verständnisses, dass "der Geist ist's, der da lebendig macht; das Fleisch ist's, das nicht nützt", befähigte ihn schliesslich, zu seinen Jüngern zu sagen: "Seld getrost, ich habe die Welt überwunden", obwohl gerade zu jener Zeit Judas an ihm den Verrat übte, der ihn, Jesum, dem Sinnenzeugnis gemäss, überwinden sollte. Jesus meinte offenbar mit seinen Worten, dass er jede weltliche Annahme von einer von Gott, Geist, getrennten Macht und Intelligenz überwunden, sich über sie erhoben und sie als nichtig bewiesen hätte.

Auf Seite 123 von "Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" zeigt Mrs. Eddy kurz und bündig, dass die Christliche Wissenschaft die erneute Bestätigung und Wiederherstellung des ursprünglichen Christentums ist. Es heisst dort: "Die göttliche Wissenschaft, die sich über die physischen Theorien erhebt, schliesst die Materie aus, löst Dinge in Gedanken auf und ersetzt die Gegenstände des materiellen Sinnes durch geistige Ideen". Die Christliche Wissenschaft, wie sie von Christus Jesus ausgeht und von Mrs. Eddy in ihren Schriften erklärt und heute allen anwendbar und zugänglich gemacht ist, ist die einzige und alleinige Lehre, die die Menschen befähigt, durch das geistige Gesetz Sünde, Krankheit, alle sogenannten Gesetze, Neigungen und Zustände der sogenannten Materie zu überwinden. Mrs. Eddy spricht von der Christlichen Wissenschaft als der christlichen Metaphysik; und in diesem Zusammenhang ist es bemerkenswert, dass das Wort "Metaphysik" über oder jenseits der Physik (Naturgesetz) lehrt oder des Physischen bedeutet. Sollten die Menschen sich daher nicht bemühen, ein Verfahren sofort zu verlassen, das dem Fechten gegen den eigenen Schatten gleicht? Denn das erprobte und von jedem einzelnen beweisbare geistige Mittel zur Überwindung widriger Zustände steht allen zur Verfügung, die die Bibel in dem hellen Lichte

der Christlichen Wissenschaft erschaffen und die darin niedergelegten Regeln unhebt befolgen wollen. Auf diese Weise können die Bibelworte verwirklicht werden: "Wer überwindet, der wird es alles erben, und ich werde sein Gott sein, und er wird mein Sohn sein."

Winter in England

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
So wet the winter, and so beautiful—
The rivers full, the pools deep cups
of light.

With brims all running over to the
grass;
Splashes of water on the gold-brown
rock.
And bluest blue encircling every-
thing.

The earth is sweet with tears of
happiness.
And down the road, all drenched in
standing dew.

The horse and cart, the driver and his
dog,
Are mirrored as in highly polished
glass.

The frost, so white upon the ruddy
roof,
Is trickling down and dripping from
the eaves.

The old green butt is full; the little
brook
Bubbles and gurgles, tossing up her
spray

To catch the moss that clings about
the bridge.
The whole world shines! The best of
summer-time
Cannot compare with this all-dazzling
light.
D. A. Lovell.

On the Crimean Coast

A mild December afternoon. I had
been some days wandering across
pleasant tree-brown valleys and im-
mense hollows mountain-walled. In
the winter silence there was no mur-
mur of the ocean, not even was there
saltiness in the air. I was out of the
sight of the sea, and had been so for
several days. But this afternoon I
climbed by a long road where were
many berber bushes vermilion with
their berries, up to the pass over the
hills, and there all at once, by sur-
prise, without the least expecting it,
at a turn of the road I had a revela-
tion of the whole sea.

It was a ravishment of the eyes, a
scene on which one looks, at which
one stares. The road came suddenly
to a precipice, and sheer down, two
thousand feet below, the waves foamed
forward on the rocks, and from the
foam to the remote horizon lay the
mysterious sleeping sea—no, not sleep-
ing, but rather causing all else to
sleep in its presence, for it was full
of serpent lines all moving toward
the shore. The whole wild mountain-
ous Crimean shore sat before the sea
and dreamed.

And I realized slowly all that was
in the evening. Below me lay the
white tortuous road leading down-
ward to the shore in coils, and cloth-
ing the road, the many woods, all
hoary white because the sharp sea-
breeze had breathed on them. . . .
It was sunset, but the sky was full of
blue-grey colour. The whole South
caught a radiance from the hidden
West, and the Ser was grey.—
Stephen Graham, in "A Tramp's
Sketches."

Overcoming

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE trite advice to turn our
stumblingblocks into stepping
stones loses its commonplace
character immediately the admonition
is obeyed. Such obedience is of the
Spirit, wherein all things are peren-
nially new and bright in the glory of
unfolding.

To turn earth's stumblingblocks into
heaven-bound stepping stones signifies
a rising above the obstructing sense,
whatever it may be; and this is cer-
tainly what is intended in the many
Bible injunctions in regard to over-
coming. To overcome means simply
to come over or above; and thus to
achieve. As this true method of over-
coming is apprehended, it is seen that
it differs radically from the commonly
accepted thought on the subject. The
reason is not hard to find. Every
human system, theory, or hypothesis
is based upon or accepts the belief in
the reality of matter and its seeming
conditions, and in the reality of the
so-called human mind, which upon
analysis is found to be identical with
matter. Hence every human system
or theory, in its effort to overcome sin,
sickness, or any other discord, meets
these conditions on the level of inani-
mate matter, and cannot therefore over-
come them, that is, come over or above
them. One fighting his own shadow
would make about as much progress in
overcoming it as do those who attempt
to overcome the seeming conditions of
matter from the standpoint of their
reality and substantiality.

A careful study of the words, works,
and method of Christ Jesus reveals,
beyond the shadow of a doubt, that he
was the most scientific or exact meta-
physician of all time. He dealt with
thoughts only and always; never with
matter as it appeared to be. His re-
cognition that even on the human plane
everything is primarily mental, led him
to say, "There is nothing from without
a man, that entering into him can defile
him; but the things which come out of
him, those are they that defile the man."

For from within, out of the heart of
men, proceed evil thoughts, adulteries,
fornications, murders, thefts, covetous-
ness, wickedness, deceit, lasciviousness,
an evil eye, blasphemy, pride, foolish-
ness: all these evil things come from
within, and defile the man." Jesus'
knowledge that God, good, is the only
Mind, the only source of true, influen-
tial thought, enabled him to see and
prove the negative and impotent nature
of all evil, whether it was held in
human consciousness in the form of
sin, or was expressed outwardly as
sickness. The palsied man who was

brought to Jesus had, without doubt,
been treated by physicians, who had
unavailingly endeavored to overcome
a seemingly material condition with
matter. What a striking contrast was
presented in Jesus' method! We read,
"Jesus seeing their faith said unto the
sick of the palsy; Son, be of good
cheer; thy sins be forgiven thee." The
Master detected the mental condition,
and finding faith, went straight to the
root of the trouble, annulling the seem-
ing power of the sin which was the
cause of the material manifestation of
disease.

Christ Jesus' continual and consist-
ent application of the spiritual under-
standing that "it is the spirit that
quicketh; the flesh profiteth nothing";
finally enabled him to say to his disci-
ples, "Be of good cheer; I have over-
come the world." Yet, at that very
moment, Judas was conspiring for
Jesus' betrayal, which was to result,
according to material sense testimony,
in overcoming him. Evidently Jesus
meant that he had overcome, risen
above, and disproved every world be-
lief in a power and intelligence apart
from God, Spirit.

Writing on page 123 of "Science and
Health with Key to the Scriptures,"
Mrs. Eddy succinctly shows that Chris-
tian Science is the re-statement and re-
instatement of primitive Christianity.
We read, "Divine Science, rising above
physical theories, excludes matter, re-
solves things into thoughts, and re-
places the objects of material sense
with spiritual ideas." Christian Science,
as it was practiced by Christ Jesus, and
as it is explained and made available
to all today in Mrs. Eddy's writings, is
the one and only teaching whereby
men are able to overcome sin, sickness,
—any and all of the so-called laws,
tendencies, and conditions of so-called
matter through spiritual law. Mrs.
Eddy speaks of Christian Science as
Christian metaphysics; and in this con-
nection it is significant that the word
"metaphysics" means above or beyond
physics and the physical. Should men
not endeavor, then, to depend no longer
upon the method which may well be
likened to fighting against one's
shadow? For the proved and provable
spiritual means of overcoming unwar-
d conditions is available to all who
will study the Bible in the clear light
shed upon it by the teachings of Chris-
tian Science, and who will consistently
obey the rules laid down therein. Thus
may be proved what the Bible states:
"He that overcometh shall inherit all
things; and I will be his God, and he
shall be my son."

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTHWith Key to
the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1923

EDITORIALS

Woman's Part in France

IN NO country does the woman play so conspicuous a part in the life of the nation as in France, and yet by a strange paradox the French woman is denied the vote, and circumstances have conspired to keep her out of public life and politics. It is no wonder that this situation should have caused concern to the groups of women who strive for complete emancipation from ancient prejudices, and that, in view of the forthcoming elections, the propaganda for the suffrage of women is being intensified in France. By the poster, the tract, the public meeting, and at need the intervention of women in the electoral reunions, the various leagues affiliated to the National Council of Women hope to convince the future candidates to the Senate and to the Chamber of Deputies of the legitimacy of their claims.

Particularly interesting in this connection is the inclusion in the famous courses of the College de France of a series of lectures by the gifted Prof. Georges Renard on "La Travail Feminin dans la France Actuelle." Woman has entered all branches of industry and it is time to consider whether the distribution of such labor is all that could be desired. It is certain that in many cases the work is entirely unsuitable. Unfortunately there is always a tendency to fly to extremes. After keeping women out of so many branches of human activity for centuries, the doors are now flung wide open for the most part, without any regard to the basic idea which should apply to all departments of work—namely, that of the economy of effort, the obtaining of the best results with the minimum expenditure of energy. There are undoubtedly some lines of activity for which women are better adapted from this point of view than men, just as there are many occupations to which men are better adapted than women. This simple rule has not been observed always, and the purpose of Professor Renard is to endeavor to lay down the broad lines on which the desire of women for greater freedom should move in their own interests and in the interests of general efficiency.

There has been a remarkable attention paid to his views at the College de France. First, he examined the rôle of the woman as it is being exercised in France, and then, in subsequent lectures, he examined the situation of the woman in other countries and in the past. He showed that by this gateway of work, woman has passed out of family fetters. That she should devote herself to the family is altogether admirable but not that she should, against her will, be treated as the slave of the family. She has passed in the same manner out of a state of civil inferiority. She has obtained some economic liberty. She will certainly reach, in good time, all over the world, full political emancipation. But it is insisted upon that a sensible course now would be to regroup the professions and trades according to the aptitudes which are either natural or acquired of the two sexes. Professor Renard does not reach any conclusion in any crude sense, it will be observed, concerning what has been called the equality of the sexes; that is to say, that the one can do precisely what the other can do, neither better nor worse. What he affirms, speaking as a professor who has devoted his studies to the subject, is the social equivalency of the two sexes, with equality of rights and diversity of functions. One phrase which he employs is an excellent formula: "They have different qualities which have an equal social importance."

The significance of the attempt at new definitions in France is that the war has brought about the most profound changes. Two results in this connection may be remarked in France as indeed in other countries. The first is the incontestable elevation of the social value of women—or rather the recognition of the higher rank due to them. The second is the opening of many professions which were a few years ago closed to them.

There are three categories of labor which it would be well to draw up. In the first men and women may collaborate and, if necessary, compete with each other without unfairness. In the second there are occupations which, for physical reasons, should remain exclusively masculine. In the third category are those tasks which, also for physical reasons, should be recognized as purely feminine. No such division can be made on intellectual grounds. It is a good sign that Professor Renard, who is not only a specialist on these questions but has made them in a peculiar sense, his life-long study, is being listened to with such attention. Progress has been made in France as in America and England but humanity will not reach the goal for which it strives until these problems are solved even more satisfactorily than at present.

WHATEVER influences may have contributed to the present strife in Mexico, it can be said conclusively that the actuating cause of the war between the Government forces and the revolutionary army is, primarily, political. The Huertistas are inspired by the hope of capturing the presidency for their leader, Adolfo de la Huerta, a forceful and resourceful politician and man of affairs. There appears to be no other cause for the movement against the Obregon Government. It is a sad commentary upon civilization that a resort to such methods is possible.

The spectacle, except that in the number of opposing forces and in equipment for a determined campaign the so-called rebels present a front somewhat difficult to break, is not unlike that witnessed in Central American countries frequently in the past. It has not been easy, apparently, for some of the people there to learn that a better way than a resort to civil war has been found for expressing the voice of the majority. The lesson is not an easy one to learn. More advanced peoples have per-

sistently fallen into the same erroneous way of thinking. Today civilization is still paying the price of its obstinacy, rather than its ignorance.

It is doubly unfortunate, as one views the matter impartially, that the political and industrial progress of Mexico should be thus interrupted. Hopeful progress has been made under the Obregon régime, and to all appearances the country was well on the way toward a realization of the ambitions of those who see in its future a promise of almost marvelous development. It probably will be shown that the federal forces, representing the established political order, will be able to suppress the revolution. But even if this is possible the faith of those who have looked forward to the long-awaited opportunity to take part in Mexico's industrial development will be shaken.

Out of the turmoil now existing some form of peace will come, but not until the hands of the clock of progress in Mexico have been turned back. To the people of the United States, as to those of other countries of the world, the relapse of their Mexican neighbors into revolution may not be a matter of serious moment. But to the people of Mexico it is not without great significance. They seem to have forfeited, unless matters are immediately righted, the confidence which indulgent friends have reposed in them.

PROF. MANLEY O. HUDSON of Harvard University has proposed that the United States Government remit a part of the allied debts to the aid of the war-stricken students of central and eastern Europe.

Education and Foreign Debts

There is much to be said for such a proposal. The destitution and suffering brought about by Europe's post-war disorders have been experienced most keenly, perhaps, by the intellectual classes, particularly by students and professors. Word just received from Germany indicates that, with the New Year, the famous universities of Heidelberg, Marburg, Halle, Greifswald, and Frankfurt will, in all probability, be obliged to discontinue operation. Students and professors alike are without the means for supporting themselves, or for the maintenance of school equipment. In other German universities the grim determination of the students themselves, coupled with the support given them by the students of some thirty-six other nations through the Student Friendship Fund, prevent an even more widespread cessation of university activity.

This situation is by no means confined to Germany. There are, approximately, 150,000 students in the universities and technical schools of Russia. Of these, 120,000 are in schools of engineering, agriculture, education, or some other institution where they can prepare for professions characterized as "economically reconstructive in character." A new idealism dominates these students. In Tsarist days the great goal of university life was a position in the Government. Today the great purpose which dominates Russia's students is to help in the rebuilding of Russia. But out of the 150,000 students who are crowded in Russia's universities, only 30,000 have means sufficient for supporting themselves. Of the remaining 120,000, some 30,000 are dependent, for their food, upon a meal-a-day ration from the European Student Relief, and the others have to forage for themselves.

It is apparent, therefore, that the need of Europe's future leaders merits consideration for the proposal made by Professor Hudson. Fear of entangling alliances could hardly prove an obstacle to governmental indorsement of this undertaking. France might not look kindly upon a remittance of a portion of the French debt to aid the universities of Germany—though one wonders what better investment for peace could be found—but there is enough owing to the United States on the German account for expenses of the American occupation to provide the means for Germany's schools to see this crisis through. Almost every other country in Europe owes the United States sums, which, if applied to the relief of local universities, would prove an ample aid.

And if Europe's elder statesmen are too determined in their policies and prejudices to help toward closer international understanding, there is some wisdom in beginning now to develop that understanding among Europe's statesmen of tomorrow. One need only recall the immeasurable influence for good exerted by the fact of America's return to China, for educational purposes, of a portion of the Boxer indemnity to realize the far-reaching consequences which might result from a small investment in the youth of Europe.

BEFORE the Civil War in the United States anybody who organized a state bank could issue notes—promises to pay money—their circulation outside the community in which the bank was located depending upon the reputation of the bank. The enactment of the federal law imposing a tax of 10 per cent on these state bank issues, obviously intended to force into circulation the note issues of national banks, put an end to state bank currency.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the child labor law case, holding that a law imposing a tax for regulatory or prohibitive purposes, and not primarily as a means of raising revenue, was unconstitutional, clearly reversed its former decision sustaining the prohibitive tax on state bank notes, which no one pretended was a revenue measure. If Mr. Ford thinks that there is not enough money—he means currency—the way is open to him to try the experiment of forming a state bank and issuing his own promises to pay. He might have to fight his way up to the Supreme Court, but think of the advertising he would get. Mr. Ford has been consistent in advising that self-help is far better than reliance upon government aid. Why doesn't he apply this idea to the alleged money scarcity against which he complains?

A CANADIAN freighter recently sailed from Toronto with a cargo of Canadian manufactured goods for Vancouver. The water route from Toronto to Vancouver is through Lake Ontario down the St. Lawrence River and south to the Panama Canal, thence north along the Pacific coast. The distance is about three times as far as it would be by rail across Canada, but it is apparently regarded as more economical to ship the cargo on the ocean voyage of about 7500 miles. Vancouver has high hopes of becoming one of Canada's greatest ports for the shipment of grain from the prairie provinces to Europe. It is most favorably situated for handling the crops of Alberta and the western part of Saskatchewan.

Water Route to the Canadian West

One main concern of Vancouver and the Province of British Columbia in general at the present time is to get an equalization of freight rates. From the Vancouver point of view, the present rates favor the long haul of western grain to the Atlantic seaboard. But, for the shipment of goods from eastern Canada to the Pacific coast, it is apparently cheaper to make the voyage through the Panama Canal; hence the recent departure of the first ocean freighter from Toronto for the Canadian far west.

Perhaps the first sailing on this new route has been hastened by the action of the Dominion Department of Customs. Shipments of Canadian goods from eastern Canada have occasionally been consigned through the port of New York via the Panama Canal to Vancouver. But the Dominion Department of Customs has insisted upon imposing a customs duty at Vancouver on such goods, shipped from an eastern province of Canada to the Pacific coast province. One effect of this Dominion customs barrier to interprovincial trade has been to encourage British Columbia importers to buy more goods from other countries. But the manufacturers in eastern Canada seem to have discovered an effective way to get around the barriers of customs duties and railway freight rates by calling in the tramp steamers to carry cargoes of merchandise from Toronto to Vancouver.

Those who claim that the cause of prohibition is not gaining any adherents in Great Britain are reckoning without their host, if the returns of the recent election may be considered any indication of the true sentiment in England. Not that any spectacular results are reported, but, far more than is commonly believed, there is clearly recognizable the fact that the movement is steadily, even if slowly, strengthening its hold on the people. No one would dream of denying that the election of eight women M. P.'s, as against three in the old Parliament, is an indication of a fundamental change in the British point of view. Similarly no one should deny that the return of no fewer than eight avowed temperance advocates to the new House of Commons carries with it an assurance which a few years ago would have seemed impossible.

Heading the list of such workers is Mr. Edwin Scrymgeour, who was again returned at the top of the poll in Dundee, with a vote of considerably more than 25,000. After him comes Lady Astor who retains her seat with a comfortable majority of more than 2000, while Mrs. Wintringham, who held the chairmanship of the old parliamentary temperance group, and Mr. Isaac Foot, its secretary, both increased their majorities, at Louth and Bodmin, respectively. Then Mr. C. G. Ammon, a temperance leader in the Labor Party, raised his majority in North Camberwell from 254 to 4686 and in Colne Valley, Mr. Philip Snowden was returned by an increased vote. The other temperance advocates now in the House are Mr. Leif Jones, president of the United Kingdom Alliance, who was returned from Camberne, and Mr. P. Wilson Raffan, who captured North Edinburgh for the Tories for Liberalism.

About a year ago Viscountess Rhondda, in a discussion of the British liquor situation, declared that the trade was in a nervous condition, "fearing that something is going to happen." That this "something" is the sounding of the trade's own knell there is no doubt. There is likely to be seen at every election from now on an increasing interest manifested in prohibition or temperance, and it is practically an assured fact that the leaven which is at present at work so strongly in some parts of the world will in a comparatively short time leaven the whole mass.

Editorial Notes

WHILE it may not be of any actual significance, the fact, as reported to the United States National Foreign Council, that a tribe has been discovered in the region of the headwaters of the Amazon whose language is very similar in construction to English, opens up a fertile field for thought. These people, it appears, worship trees, in the tradition that their ancestors of long ago escaped extinction by climbing trees when overwhelmed by a flood. After all, however, this form of belief is not so very different from trusting in inanimate objects to rescue man from various forms of evil, and one does not have to go to South America to find plenty of folks doing that, and thinking it perfectly sensible.

A CORRESPONDENT of The Times of London suggests that there is one city ordinance at present in force which, if carried into effect, would tend to lessen the traffic congestion on the city's main thoroughfares—namely, that prohibiting the delivery of liquor after 9 a. m. True enough, but when considering the issue of "prohibiting" in connection with liquor, isn't it rather a waste of energy to take up any question except that of prohibiting liquor itself?

What Is the Third International

THE controversy between Charles E. Hughes, United States Secretary of State, and the Russian Government, has awakened public curiosity as to the precise nature of the Third International. There is a fine bit of historical irony in the fact that this Communistic organization finds its origin in a capitalistically promoted enterprise. In 1862 the second Universal Exhibition was held in London. Business men from all parts of Europe gathered there, in what has since been called "the International of the Bourgeoisie." The English workman, at that time, was considered to be without a peer. French capitalists saw clearly that their own workmen could learn much in the workshops of the British. They, therefore, proposed an educational visit to Britain for the laborers of France. Napoleon III fell in with the idea. German capitalists joined in the undertaking, and great numbers of workmen, as a result, were sent to London during the exhibition.

Several events occurred, however, that were not on the agenda. Karl Marx, it happened, was living in London at the time. He realized, in short order, what this gathering of workers might mean. He utilized every opportunity that offered to spread, among the visitors, his own doctrines, particularly his conviction that the workers of the world must unite. As a result of the agitation, begun while continental laborers were in England on this capitalistic junket, the International was formally launched, two years later, on Sept. 28, 1864, in London. Delegates from England, France, Germany, Italy, and Poland were in attendance.

The aim of this organization—known as the International Workingmen's Association—is set forth in the statement of fundamentals written by Karl Marx and adopted at this first gathering. As recorded by John Spargo in his life of Karl Marx, the International was to speed the day when, "like slavery and feudal serfdom," wage labor would be replaced by associated free labor. To this socialistic end, "the working class must, therefore, acquire political power, the mastery of the State, and use it to obtain possession of the socially necessary means of production. To acquire this political power they must first of all unite, must take an interest in international politics, watch the diplomacy of their governments closely, and uphold the simple rules of morality in the relations of private persons and of nations."

Twelve years after this meeting in London, eleven men met in the city of Philadelphia. They constituted the last congress of the First International, and formally dissolved the organization, though not without a reiteration in their final manifesto of the ancient shibboleth: "Proletarians of all countries, unite!" The opprobrium attaching to the International as a result of its alleged part in the Commune of Paris in 1871, coupled with serious internal dissensions, brought about its collapse after it had spread with tremendous rapidity through Europe and had threatened to overturn the existing order of things in several countries.

The headquarters of the General Council of the International had been moved from London to New York at a congress at The Hague in 1872, and the dissolution of the organization was a consequence of its dissociation from the European labor situation, in the midst of which it had flourished.

The Second International, which was predominantly political in character, and represented a marked trimming of the radical sails under which the First International set forth, was organized in 1889 and its bureau established in Brussels in 1900. The German Social-Democratic Party was the moving force in this new organization, which was much too reformist and not sufficiently revolutionary to commend itself to the forces that had united in the First International. The war proved the futility of the world brotherhood preachments of the Second International, and another split occurred in its ranks, the more radical group forming the Third International.

The Third International, known officially as the Communist International (Comintern), was founded in March, 1919, in Moscow. Its promoters turned their faces resolutely toward the ideals of Karl Marx and the First International. The Second International—and all other organizations of less ruddy hue—were promptly outlawed. The Comintern, though it has no organic connection with the Soviet Government of Russia, finds in that Government the nearest approach to a realization of its own ideals. Russia, therefore, is the seat of the executive committee and the meeting place for its annual congress. Some fifty-two nations were represented at its last congress, held in Moscow in December, 1922.

This, according to its own spokesmen, "is the revolutionary international of the working class." It does not mince words or make any stopovers on the road to universal revolution. It "stands squarely for the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the workers' and farmers' government throughout the world. It advocates the Soviet form of organization and the dictatorship of the proletariat. The Third International is a real centralized world party, animated by an iron discipline."

Indicative of the distinction which exists between the Communist International and the Soviet Government is the letter which the national committee of the Socialist Party of the United States sent in 1921 to Russia, refusing to comply with Lenin's famous twenty-one conditions for affiliation with the Comintern. The letter declares that "to the Soviet Government the Socialist Party of America has given its unwavering support, as evidenced by resolutions of sympathy and comradeship, and by persistent and reiterated demands upon our own Government for withdrawal of troops, lifting the blockade, resumption of trade, and recognition of the Soviet Government. . . . The Communist International, on the other hand, has nothing to do with the internal affairs of the Russian people, but with the interests of revolutionary workers of the entire world. It is not only the right, but the duty, of revolutionary workers of various countries to insist upon an international body with which they desire to affiliate, and to demand a voice in determining the policies of the body of which they form a part."

Georgi Tchitcherin, Soviet Foreign Minister, illustrated this relationship in a special interview with the Moscow representative of The Christian Science Monitor, when he declared that "the relation between the Soviet Government and the Communist International suggests the situation existing in countries where the Roman Catholic Party holds political power. The members of the party are members of the church, but the two organizations pursue separate and distinct aims." And, it might be added, that the Comintern finds that it can work more successfully from Moscow in much the same way that Roman Catholic political interests concentrate in Rome. But it does not follow that the Comintern speaks for the Soviet Government any more than the Vatican, however strongly its interests may be represented in the Chamber of Deputies, speaks, authoritatively, for the Government of Italy. S. H.